



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

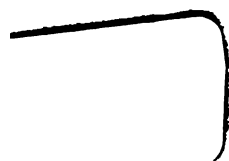
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

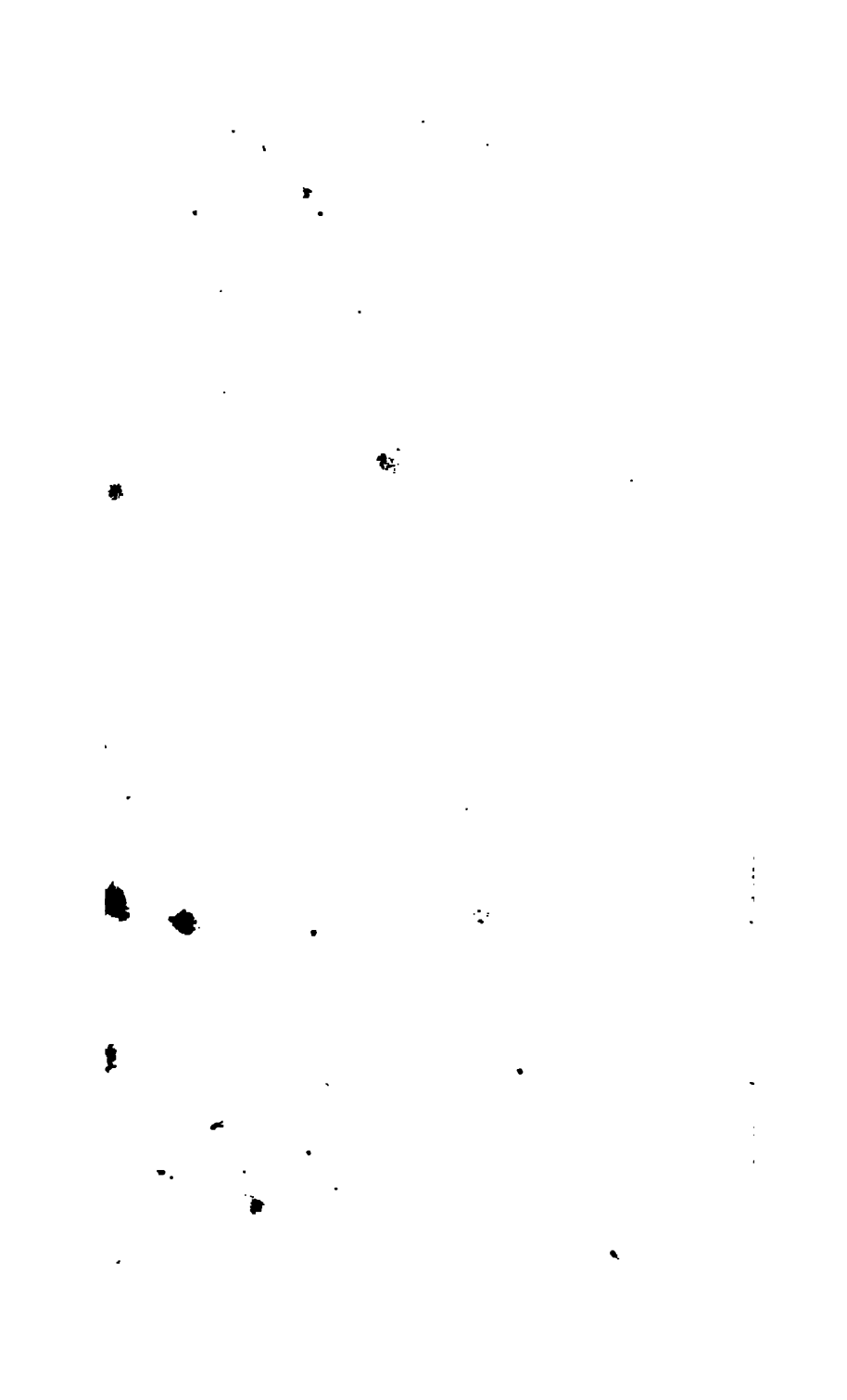
### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



226 k. by













*HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS  
William Duke of Cumberland.*

*Parry Sculp*

Cook's Alvington



- A

Compleat HISTORY  
OF THE  
REBELLION,

From its first *Rise*, in 1745,  
To its total *Suppression* at the glorious  
*Battle of Culloden*, in *April*, 1746.

---

By JAMES RAY, of Whitehaven,  
Volunteer under his Royal Highness the D. of Cumberland.

---

*Non, solum nobis, nati, partim pro Patria.*

---

*Wherein are contained,*

THE Intrigues of the PRETENDER's Adherents before the breaking out of the Rebellion, with all the memorable Transactions, and the Particulars of their several Invasions, during that Period of Time; with a particular and succinct Account of the several Marches and Counter-Marches of the REBELS, from the Young PRETENDER's first Landing on the Island of SKY, till his Retreat at Culloden.

ALSO, an Account of the Family and Extraction of the REBEL CHIEFS, especially the CAMERONS; with the Life of the Celerated Miss JENNY.

LIKEWISE, the Natural History and Antiquities of the several Towns thro' which the Author pass'd with his MAJESTY's Army; together with the Manners and Customs of the different People, particularly the *Higlanders*.

WITH a Summary of the Trials and Executions of the REBEL LORDS, &c.

\*\*\*\*\*

B R I S T O L :

Printed by S. FARLEY and COMP. 1752.

226. K. 129



/

TO EVERY  
F R I E N D  
T O

Liberty, Truth *and his*  
COUNTRY;

But particularly to the  
Candid READER,

THE FOLLOWING  
HISTORY

Is most humbly inscrib'd

*By their most sincere Friend,*

*Most devoted, and*

*Most obliged Servant,*

JAMES RAY.

THE  
GREAT  
GREAT  
GREAT

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE



# THE P R E F A C E.

**I**N *this HISTORY I propose to give my Readers a genuine Account of the late Rebellion, as it occur'd to me from ocular Demonstrations; for as I had the Honour to be a Volunteer under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; so I took all Opportunities of writing a Journal; which contains the most material Things that happen'd during that Period; and those Circumstances that did not fall directly under my Observation, I have taken Care to collect from the most authentick Accounts I could procure. It is through want of Care in this Particular, that in many ancient, and in some modern Histories, we are so much at a Loss about the Dates and Circumstances relating*



## vi      The P R E F A C E.

*even to the most remarkable Events; and in these a strict Regard ought to be paid to so memorable, as well as melancholy a Series of Transactions as this History contain, carried on by a Set of Men whose desperate Fortunes, and unreasonable Prejudices, made them fit Instruments for our common Enemy to work upon, delude, and at last engage to join them in distressing the Nation, endeavouring to depose the KING, and set on the Throne of these Realms an abjured Pretender; bred up and instructed in Popish Superstition, and Arbitrary Principles; to the utter Subversion of our Religion, our Laws, our Liberties and Properties; the very Name whereof, had they succeeded, had been extinct;—for France, to design, and do its utmost to effect all this Mischief, had been no Wonder;—but, that any of our Fellow-Subjects, and Protestants, (who could not be ignorant or insensible of the cruel Spirit of Popery, and intolerable Yoke of Despotick Power; and had tasted the Sweetness of Liberty; and shared all the Advantages of a mild and legal Government,) should be such Traitors to their Country,*

## THE PREFACE. vii

*Country, as to assist the common Enemy in enslaving and bringing it under a foreign Jurisdiction, is Matter of Wonder; and what can scarce be parallell'd in History.*

THE Barbarians indeed that over-run your Country, where like the antient Goths, intrepid, bold, and daring, innur'd to Hardships and Fatigues from their Infancy; and what is still more, headed by Men of desperate Fortunes, to whom they paid an implicit Obedience; but, that they, who were so small a Number, and some of them unarm'd; should penetrate so far into this Kingdom, is what future Ages, when they read of it, will hold in Derision: However, if it is consider'd, that at that Time, the Nation was destitute of its chief Defence, our Troops, with their brave Commander, being then abroad; a Rebellion and Invasion had been long laugh'd out of Countenance by the Presumption of the Malecontents, nay, even many of his Majesty's best Friends, some of high Dignity, were fallen into a Lethargy of Disbelief as to that Monster Rebellion ever appearing among us; our  
Nation

## viii The P R E F A C E.

*Nation not only undisciplin'd as to Arms, but thro' a long Peace and great Plenty, undisciplin'd also as to the more noble Exercises of the Mind, Sobriety, Temperance, true Virtue and Publick Spirit; torn in Pieces by Ambition and Faction among the Great, and in all Degrees of Life, by an Abuse of the most extensive Liberty, and best Government ever People were blest'd with: When we consider that many Jacobites had been lavish of Promises to the Scots Rebels, who repaid the deluded, unthinking English, who join'd them, by forcing them to stay at Carlisle, where the Consequence must be that Martyrdom which they boasted of when they found it unavoidable: Add to this, that the French, our inveterate Enemy, remarkable for Deceit, Perfidiousness and every Art of Political Villainy, even when meditating against us, solemnly denying it, and forming an Expectation of finishing their Conquest of Flanders when our brave Troops were drawn thence; when these Things are consider'd our Wonder in some Degree ceases. But if you would continue to deserve the Name of Britons, unite*  
in

## The PREFACE. ix

*in the vigorous Defence of your Liberties and your Country. Be not amus'd with Party-Names, nor let any Distinction for the future subsist among us, but that of such as are, or are not Friends to our King, our Country, and the Protestant Religion, and Enemies to France and Slavery, Popery and Bigotry; for in Proportion as we are good Subjects and truly virtuous, we shall recover our former Honour, and yet become a Scourge to France.*

*To conclude, I have taken Care through the whole of my History, to relate Facts with the greatest Perspicuity and Exactness; and will only add, that when the Nation became rouz'd from its Lethargy, never was there a greater Spirit of Love and Loyalty than appear'd amongst all Ranks of People, (some Male-contentments excepted;) which plainly shews that his Majesty King GEORGE reigns in the Hearts of all his faithful Subjects. I hope that great Example of theirs will spread its Influence, through the Dwellings of the Disaffected, and convince them, (and such as are of*  
un-

## **\* The PREFACE.**

*unsettled Opinions and Prejudices) that it would be a wise Part in them to discountenance all Popish Imposters, and defend to the last Drop of their Blood——that illustrious and heroick Family, by which kind Providence has made us a free and happy People.*



A Com-



A  
Compleat HISTORY  
OF THE  
REBELLION.



AS soon as a War broke out upon the Continent; the *Irish* and *Scots* Patizans of the *Chevalier*; at the Court of *Madrid*, judged it a fit Opportunity to put their Scheme of Rebellion into Practice, and proposed an Invasion both in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, pretending they had very clear and good Proofs, of a strong Spirit of Discontent, working in both Countries; so that with a small foreign Force a Revolution might with Probability of Success be attempted.  
This

This was very well received at *Rome*, the eldest Son of the *Chevalier* de St. *George* having studied for some Years every thing he thought requisite, to furnish himself for an Expedition of this Nature: But perhaps it had not taken Effect so soon, if his future Secretary Mr. *Murray* had not reported to him, that it was easy to raise the Clans, if he could be sure of any Assistance from *France*. At this very Time the *Spaniards* were employed, in driving the *French* into a War declared against us; and *Cardinal Aquaviva*, being let into the Secrets of the *Chevalier's* Intelligence, undertook that his Catholick Majesty should make a Point of this likewise, and oblige *France* to take a Part in this Scheme; and grant Prince *Edward* such Succours as might appear requisite for carrying his intended Invasion into immediate Execution. But upon Application to the Court of *Versailles*, many Difficulties arose; for several of the *French* Ministers being perswaded they had already more upon their Hands than they could well manage, vehemently

ly opposed adding a new and expensive Project, to those with which they were perplexed before. But there were three Persons in the Council of that Kingdom determined to support this Disposition from very different Motives, who, though they did not avow it publickly, were however determined to bring it about. Cardinal *Tencin* owed his Hat to the Chevalier, and was always his declared Partizan. M. *de Saxe* had an irreconcilable and hereditary Hatred to be gratified by this Measure. And M. *de Belleisle* judged it agreeable to his general System; the Basis of which was, that the more his Majesty's Affairs were embroil'd, the more necessary his Services would be; and the more, consequently, himself and his Family consider'd.—But though these great Men concurred in the Design, they would, none of them venture proposing to invite the Chevalier or either of his Sons into *France*, but resolv'd to procure that Step being taken without Formality, by the Interposition of Cardinal *Aquaviva*, that they might afterwards be able to disavow it.

B

Ac-



Accordingly this Method was taken, and Cardinal *Aquaviva* solicited the Chevalier to consent to his eldest Son's setting out, even before a formal Invitation came from *Paris*;—for he was satisfied, that notwithstanding any Appearances, the great Men at Court might wear, they would be very glad to see and assist the young Man, who, on his Side, was so desirous of shewing himself, and so confident of Success, that he never left teasing his Father, (whose Experience made him less sanguine,) 'till he obtain'd his Consent; but this was not 'till he had certain Advice from *France* that they were meditating an Invasion on *England*, which was in the Winter of 1743, and then he enter'd on the necessary Preparations. It was the Month of *February* 1744, before every Thing was ready, and the necessary Remittances fixed, in case he should think proper to act upon his own Plan of going into *Scotland*, instead of landing with the *French* Troops, who were on the Point of embarking when he left *Rome*. The Manner of his Departure, which was entirely

entirely in the *Italian* Strain, and his Journey to *Genoa*, where he took up some Bills of Exchange, which were duly paid, made a fine *Italian* Piece—— which was presented to all the Friends of the Family at *Rome*.

On his Arrival at *Paris* he was very coldly received, more especially by the Ministry ; and the King seemed a little surprized at the Abruptness of his Appearance.—But notwithstanding this, some of the Ministers, and the Relations of his Family, welcomed him in another Manner, and perswaded him to go and parade at *Dunkirk*, where they were still carrying on the Farce of an Invasion ; in which he was brought to act his Part, but not without Reluctancy. This threw him in some Measure out with the *French* Court, who left him to mind his own Scheme and Projects, without any apparent Countenance, all the next Winter.

By this kind of Management, he split his own little Party into Factions, who

were as warm in their Debates, as furious in their Contests, and as much sour'd in their Opinions, by these different Sentiments about the Measures he was to take, as if that all their Projects had not been alike empty and chimerical.—

Those who follow'd him from *Rome* were absolutely moulded by his Inclinations; they were perfect Courtiers, had nothing to loose but their Lives; and by having experienced a long Scene of Misfortunes, were grown in some Measure careless about them. They magnified the Project, extolled the Courage, and hoped mighty Things from the Fortune of their Chief; his very Person was an Army, and his Presence sufficient to make a whole Nation revolt. The old Cavaliers, who had remained long in Exile in *France*, and were heartily weary of the Usage they had met with, ran very easily into the same Way of thinking, and were eager for entering upon Action. But the wisest Heads, and greatest Men among them, were in Sentiments directly opposite; they said, he ought well to consider his first Expedition;

petition ; for if he fail'd in *that*, it would never be in his Power to make *another* ; that risking his Person was nothing in Comparison of risking his Friends ; and that every Measure he took towards raising an unsuccessful Rebellion, was a Step in Favour of his Enemies. The latter Party were so much in Earnest, that they applied to the *French* Court, to desire they would interpose ; and received a Promise to that Effect. The *French* Ministers began now to be well pleased to see Things take this Turn, hoping he would make a desperate Attempt himself, at much less Expence than if abetted by them ; persuaded, that whether successful or not, he would do their Business, and create such a Disturbance in *Britain* as might affect our publick Credit.

In Publick therefore, and even under their Hands, they opposed and discountenanced his Scheme for an Invasion, but privately applauded it, and expressed a vast Confidence in the heroick Disposition of the young Pretender, and

made no Scuple of saying, That by venturing upon such an Exploit, he would surprize his Friends, amaze and confound his Enemies, and put the King and his Ministers under a Necessity of owning, assisting, and supporting him for ever. Thus they managed, cheated, and betrayed both Parties.

The Arrival of the Pretender's Son in *France*, could not but give great Reason to suspect that something was meditating there in his Favour; nor was it long before there appear'd evident Signs of an intended Invasion, though, as I have shewn, this perfidious Court pretended to have no Knowledge of the young Chevalier's Journey; and it was even suggested by the *French* Party in *Holland*, that *M. de Amelot* was remov'd, and disgrac'd, for having given the young Adventurer those Hopes which drew him into *France*.

However, in the Summer of the Year 1745, it was known, that some Preparations were privately making for an Expedition

pedition in Favour of the Pretender; and for that Purpose, an Officer in the *French* Navy raised a Company of one hundred Men, under Pretence that they were for the *East-India* Company's Service, which were stiled *Grassins de Mer*, and were handsomely cloathed in Blue faced with Red; (who we have since had the Pleasure of seeing Prisoners of War at *Carlistle*.) They were put on board a Frigate carrying eighteen Guns; and every Thing being now ready, the young Deputy Pretender came privately from the House of the Duke *de Fitz-James*, to Port *Lazare* in *Britanny*, where on the 14th of *July* he embarked with about Fifty *Scotch* and *Irish*, in order to have sailed round *Ireland*, and to land in the North-West of *Scotland*. This Frigate of his was joined off *Belle-isle* by the *Elizabeth*, a Man of War of sixty Guns, taken from us by the *French* in the last War, and now extremely well mann'd for this Service. In their Passage they fell in with a Fleet of *English* Merchant-men, under the Convoy of three Men of War, one of which, viz. the

the *Lion*, Capt. *Brett*, engaged the *Elizabeth* for nine Hours ; but soon after the Engagement began, the Frigate bore away, and continued her intended Voyage. The *Elizabeth*, when Night came on, made all the Sail she could to get clear, and returned to *Brest*, quite disabled, having her Captain and sixty-four Men killed, and one hundred and thirty wounded. She had on board a large Sum of Money, and Arms for several thousand Men, which were to have been landed with the Pretender, for the Use of his Adherents. As for the Frigate, beforementioned, she stood in for the Coast of *Lochabar*, and anchored betwixt the Islands of *Skie* and *Mull*. \* and there landed

---

\* *MULL* lies in *Argylshire*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, being qualified with Breezes from the Mountains, of which there is a great Ridge in the Middle, one so high that it is seen from all the Western Islands, and from a great Part of the Continent : There is good Pasturage ; their Horses and Black Cattle are small but sprightly, and the latter very good Meat. Here is Store of Sheep, Goats, Deer, Wild Fowl, Sea-Fowl, and fine Hawks, with Barley and Oats, a great Variety of Plants, some Wood and Plenty of Turf and Peat.

landed the young Pretender and his Attendants. He went first to the House of Mr. *Mac Donald* of *Kinloch Moidart*, that is, at the Head of the *Lake Moidart*, where he remained in private for some Time, 'till he was join'd by the *Camerons*, *Mac Donalds*, *Stuarts*, and some other Clans, in Number about 150; then he set up his Standard on the 16th of *August*

---

*Peat*, Here are several Bays and Places for Anchorage, of which that of *Duart*, on the East Side, is the most frequented. The Coast, especially *Lochless Bay*, is bound with Herring, Cod, Ling, Cockles, Mussels; and here are also Seals, Otters, and Vipers; and several Rivers that abound with Salmon and Pearl Mussels; and Fresh Water Lakes that abound with Trout and Eels. 'Tis well watered, and has three Castles, the Chief of which is *Castle-Dilard*, on a Promontory near the South-East Corner of the Island. Here are likewise several old Forts, supposed to have been built by the *Danes*. The Inhabitants, who, except a few, are Protestants, have two Parish Churches and a little Chapel. There are several Islands in the Bay, some of which have Forts. The late Duke of *Argyle* became its Proprietor upon the Forfeiture of the Family of *Maclean*. 'Tis divided by a Channel not half a League broad from *Lochabar*, *Swonard* and *Moidart*; and upon the North-East is scarce four Miles from the *Meroun* Part of the Continent. It has one good Road called *Polecarra*



*August*, and chose for his Motto, *Tandem Triumphans*, i. e. *At length Triumphant*.

As the *Camerons* were the most distinguished Clan in the Rebel Army, and of which the celebrated Miss *Jenny* is a Branch, I thought it might not be improper to give the following Account of them.



### *Of the CAMERONS.*

THE Clan of the *Camerons* is very numerous in *Scotland*: The present *Lochiel*, Chief of that Name, pretends to be lineally descended from *Hugh* the first of that Family, which is of about 700 Years standing. There has been a constant Succession of Great Men down from the said Sir *Hugh*, to the present *Lochiel*, famous in the late Rebellion. The Revenue of the Estate is about 500 *l.* per Annum, exclusive of the Wood there is now on it. Some of the Merchants of *Whitehaven* have of late had large Dealings with young *Lochiel* for Timber. The

The present Sir *Hugh Cameron* having resided long in *France* and *Rome*, is strongly attached to the House of *Stuart* : He came over with the Pretender in 1715, and went back again with him to *France*. When the late Rebellion broke out in 1745, he embark'd with the Chevalier in his Expedition against *Scotland*; where, though he was eighty Years of Age, he behaved with surprising Activity. As for young *Lochiel* he was never Abroad with his Father, but lived quietly at Home upon his Estate ; and it is supposed he knew nothing of the intended Invasion 'till after the young Pretender landed in *Scotland*; when he received a Summons to raise the Clan, come at their Head, and join the Standard. But young *Lochiel* not liking to meddle in so dangerous an Affair, delay'd it for the Space of six Weeks, though the young Pretender, and his Father, were all that Time at the House of *Mac Donald of Kinloch Mor-dart*. At last the young Deputy Pretender came to *Acnacary*, with about fifty Persons in his Retinue, together with

with old Sir *Hugh Cameron*; on their Arrival the old Gentleman immediately shewed himself to his Clan, who were overjoy'd to see their old Chief amongst them again; and the Son had nothing left him but to obey his Father's Command like his other Vassals.

The Clan of the *Camerons* are about eight hundred fighting Men; there are but a few Gentlemen of the Name settled in *Scotland*, though there is a considerable Number of them in the Service of *France* and *Spain*. The chief Branch of this Family was Mr. *Cameron* of *Glandessery*, Father of the celebrated Miss *Jenny*. The Estate of *Glandessery* does not exceed 150 *l.* per Annum, yet he can raise very near as many Men as his Chief.

Mr. *Cameron* was a Gentleman of good Parts, and bore a good Character in his Neighbourhood: He bestowed a liberal Education upon all his Children, but seemed lavish in his Expence upon Miss *Jenny*, who was his Favourite;  
but

but out of mistaken Tenderness for her, was so long before he would put her under the Restraint which her Education requir'd, that some Passions were suffer'd to take so deep Root in her Mind, that neither Time, Care, nor Expence could afterwards eradicate. Now Miss must prepare to go to *Edinburgh* for her Education; where she was put under the Tuition of an Aunt of *Lochiel's*, an old Lady of great Prudence and strict Virtue.

Miss with some Difficulty was at length brought to apply herself to her Education, in which she made so good a Progress, that in two Years Time she learn'd to write, to dance, to speak *French*, to play upon the Spinnet, and became a compleat Mistress of her Needle. She was now grown tall and well-shap'd, her Skin clear, and her Features agreeable; she had large sparkling Eyes, with a wanton Softness about them, and such an alluring Attraction, as never fail'd to please if they design'd to make a Conquest; so that if she might not be

C

reckon'd

reckon'd a perfect Beauty, at least she may be allow'd to be agreeable. Miss at this Interim was about sixteen Years of Age; but not putting a proper Restraint on her Inclination, a Discovery came to light that she had carried on an Amour, about six Months, with one *Sawney*, a Footman, who having formerly liv'd with a Man of Quality, had learn'd all the Fashionable Vices and Follies of the gay Part of the Town; this Intrigue brought on its Effects, and Miss began to be surpriz'd with an uncommon Alteration in the State of her Health, and being ignorant of the Cause, made Application to her Aunt for Advice, who, to her Sorrow, knew the Disease too well, but had the Prudence not to discover it to Miss, she being resolv'd to find out the Author of this Misfortune; and that very Night let her into the Secret:—for Miss was unwarily caught in the Arms of *Sawney*;—the News of which afflicted her Father in so affecting a Manner, that he took to his Bed, and died of Grief in about eight Days after. *Sawney* was sent out of the Way.

Way---and some say, he was violently dispatched;—for he was never heard of after.

Miss went about two Months longer, and then miscarried, either by Accident, or Means used to cause Abortion; but if the latter, who to lay it upon must be left.

Her Mother, and the rest of her Relations, willing to bury the Scandal she had brought upon them, with one Opinion, resolv'd to send her to *France*, and put her into a Nunnery; which being executed, she had not long been there until other Intrigues began to be afresh formed, notwithstanding the Laws of the Place laid her under a Restraint to undergo a severe Penance. The Favourite Father she pitch'd upon was an *Irishman*, of the Order of *St. Francis*, a Person much fitter for a Gallant. Miss had not confessed many Weeks before she found herself pregnant by the Church: However, her ghostly Father soon eas'd her of that Burthen by forcing an Abor-

tion, by which she was near loosing her Life; but escap'd without Discovery, and was recover'd enough to appear at the Grate. Some Time after her Confessor happen'd to bring with him an Officer belonging to the *Irish* Brigade. This young Colonel was much charm'd with the Conversation of Miss *Jenny*, and propos'd to free her from the Cloister; to which she readily consented. The Colonel, who had received Orders to go directly for *Flanders*, carried her with him to the Camp, where she arriv'd in the Beginning of the Year 1713, and continu'd with him until the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, where he died, and left her an odd Sort of a Widow.

Miss was now absolutely destitute; her Money, Jewels, and all she could get together, would not raise above 100*l*. Her Affairs were in this bad Situation when she accidentally met Sir *Hugh Cameron* of *Leckiel*, who knew her Misfortunes in *Scotland*, but was ignorant of her Transactions in *France*. He, and some other of those Refugees that left the Kingdom

Kingdom in the Year 1715, advised her to return to *Scotland* to her Brother *Mr. Cameron of Glendeffery*.

About two Years after her Arrival, her Brother married, and his Lady and Sister liv'd for some Time in the greatest Harmony, when the Wife became jealous of a criminal Correspondence being carried on betwixt the Brother and Sister; so that continual Jats on that Account made *Mrs. Cameron's* Life very miserable, who died in a short Time after; her Husband did not survive her long, leaving his eldest Son a Minor, and little better than an Idiot: He left Miss *Jenny* his Executrix, and when he arrived at the Age of Fourteen, the Boy himself chose her Guardian to his Estate, which she has manag'd ever since; for tho' her Nephew is of Age, yet his Incapacity is such, that he cannot transact any Business, but leaves it entirely to his Aunt. So much for the Historical Part of Miss *Jenny's* Life; now I proceed to known Facts.



When the Chevalier *Charles*, Deputy-Pretender, came to *Lockiel's* House, *Lockiel* sent an Order to Mr. *Cameron*, of *Glendessery*, to raise his Men and join the Family Standard ; Mr. *Cameron*, incapable of obeying such a Summons, his Place was supplied by his Aunt Miss *Jenny*, who soon got together two Hundred and fifty Men, and marched at the Head of them to the *Pretender's* Camp : She was dress'd in a Sea-green riding Habit, with a Scarlet Lapell, trimm'd with Gold, her Hair tied behind in loose Buckles, with a Velvet Cap, and Scarlet Feather ; she rode on a Bay Gelding, deck'd with green Furnirure, which was fring'd with Gold ; instead of a Whip, she carried a naked Sword in her Hand, and in this Equipage arriv'd at the Camp.

A Female Officer was a very extraordinary Sight, and it being reported to the young *Chevalier*, he went out of the Lines to meet this Supply ; Miss *Jenny*, who indeed had seen more terrible Fellows abroad, rode up to him without the least

least Concern, and gave him a Soldier-like Salute, and thus address'd him, *That as her Nephew was not able to attend the R—l Standard, she had rais'd his Men, and brought them to his H—bn---s; that she believ'd them ready to hazard their Lives in his Cause, and tho' at present they were commanded by a Woman, yet she hop'd they had nothing Womanish about them; for she found that so glorious a Cause, had rais'd in her Breast every manly Thought, and quite extinguisht the Woman; what an Effect, then added she, must it have on those who have no Feminine Fear to combat, and are free from the Incumbrance of Female Dress? These Men, Sir, are yours, they have devoted themselves to your Service; they bring you Hearts as well as Hands; I can follow them no further, but I shall pray for your Success.* This Speech being ended, she order'd her Men to pass in Review before the *Chevalier*, who express'd himself pleas'd with their Appearance, but much more with the Gallantry of their Female Leader. He conducted her to his Tent, and treated her in the most polite Manner;

ner ; her Humour was extremely free, and as full of Gaiety as if she had been but fifteen ; the young Pretender was much delighted in her Conversation, and while she continu'd in the Camp, he spent several Honrs with her, and frequently call'd her Colonel *Cameron* ; which Name she has chiefly bore ever since. — The Succours which she now brought, and the early Assistance her Family had given him, were sufficient Motives to carels her more than ordinary ; and as to other Obligations he may be under to her, I leave the Reader to imagine.

She continu'd with the Army 'till they march'd into *England*, and join'd them again on their Return to *Falkirk*, from whence the Pretender fled with so much Precipitation, on the near Approach of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, that he forgot to carry off his Female Colonel who was taken Prisoner ; and when I return'd from the Highlands to *Edinburgh* in *May*, she was then a Prisoner in the Castle.

The

The Pretender being now join'd by the whole Clan of the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, the *Mac Donalds* of *Glengary*, the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, and some other of the Clans, his Army amounted to about two thousand Men, when, on the 20th of *August*, he appear'd with his Forces near *Fort William*, and about this Time dispers'd many of his Father's Manifesto's; one of which was dated in 1743, that plainly shew'd a Diversion was then intended; another in 1745, declaring his Son Regent; and a Third, containing large Promises to the People of *Scotland*. Soon after this, two Companies of *St. Clair's* Regiment fell in with the Rebels, whom they were sent to reconnoitre, and were most of them taken Prisoners; as was Capt. *Sweetenham*, of *Guise's* Regiment, soon after, but he was releas'd upon his Parole; after which he immediately posted up to *London*, where he gave the first and most distinct Account of the Force, Situation, and Design of the Rebels; who now began to think themselves strong enough to march

march Southward ; which they immediately prepar'd to do:

Lieutenant-General Sir *John Cope*, Kt. of the *Bath*, was at that Time Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in *Scotland*, and had the Direction of Military Affairs there ; in Pursuance of which, he drew together the Troops then in that Kingdom, arm'd the Militia, and took what other Precautions he thought necessary, and then judg'd it proper to march Northward, in order to find out the Rebels, expecting to meet with them at the Chain ; which is the Name given to the great Road leading a-cross from *Fort-William* to *Inverness*, where the General arrived with his Forces after a fatiguing March, but found himself disappointed ; for the Rebels instead of marching through the Pass at *Korryerrock*, they took the Way over the Mountains, and the first News he heard of them was, that they had taken Possession of *Pertb*, on the 4th of *September*, and on the 5th proclaim'd the Pretender.

It

It was now publickly known, that several Persons of Distinction had join'd the Pretender, particularly the Person call'd the Duke of *Perth*, (Chief of the Family of the *Drummonds*, and Son of the Earl of *Perth*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, who follow'd the Fortune of the late King *James*, and was by him created a Duke in *France*,) the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, then stiling himself the Duke of *Atbol*, eldest Son of the late Duke, (but attainted for the Share he had in the late Rebellion,) Lord *George Murray*, his Brother, and several others.

On the 11th they began their March for the Firth of *Forth*, which they cross'd on the 13th, at the Ford of *Frew*, in Number about three Thousand; they took their Rout for *Glasgow*, which they summon'd; but receiv'd no Answer: The Substance of their Summons is as follows:

*I Need not inform you of my View in coming, that is already sufficiently known;*

*known : — All those who love their Country, and the true Interest of Britain; ought to wish for my Success, and do what they can to promote it. It would be a needless Repetition to tell you, that all the Privileges of your Town are included in my Declaration, and what I have promised I never will depart from. I hope this is your Way of thinking; and therefore expect your Compliance with my Demands, a Sum of Money not exceeding 15,000 l. Sterling, (besides what is due to the Government,) and whatever Arms can be found in the City, is all at present I require. The Terms proposed are very reasonable, and what I promise to make good. I chose to make those Demands; but if not complied with, shall take other Measures, and you shall be answerable for the Consequence.*

Signed, CHARLES, P. R.

LEEKY, Sept. 15, 1745.

On the 14th they directed their March Eastward, towards *Edinburgh*, which they

they enter'd on the 17th, being not only invited but sollicitated thereto by the *Jacobites* in and about that City, who well knew that the well-affected Inhabitants would have baffled any Attempt upon it, if they had got the fencing of the City finished, and the thousand Men levied and trained, who were to be raised by the voluntary Subscription. Besides these, five Hundred of the chief Inhabitants of the City, Lawyers, Writers, Physicians, and even Divines, took up Arms for the Defence of the Town. About twenty-three Patteraroes, and Ship Guns, were placed at the Gates and on the Bastions of the City-Walls. These Volunteers, &c. continued under Arms all *Sunday* Night, and likewise on *Monday*, 'till Five o'Clock in the Afternoon; at which Time *Gardiner's* and *Hambleton's* Dragoons retired from *Colt-bridge*, towards *Musselburgh*, on the Approach of the Van-guard of the Rebels, who put the Inhabitants of the City into some small Confusion, imagining that the whole Body of the Rebels were approaching. However, the Volunteers,

D

Etc.



Ec. continued under Arms, waiting for Orders to take their respective Stations; which they were resolv'd to defend to the last.

At this Time, several Persons presented a Petition to the Provost, desiring that a Meeting of the Inhabitants might be call'd, to consider, whether they should stand out, or deliver up the City. The Fire-Bell was accordingly rung; which the Persons under Arms took as a Signal for bringing them to the Place of Rendezvous, and immediately drew up, headed by their Officers; and the Meeting intended for the Inhabitants, in the new Kirk-Isle, was filled immediately with Persons who had been strolling in the Streets, many of them disaffected to the Government.

In this Meeting, a Letter from the Chevalier was presented, intimating his Intention to enter the City; but the Reader thereof was soon interrupted, and the Question put, Whether the Town was or was not tenable? some affirming that

that the Dragoons had left them ; and others that it was false, and that they were ready to defend the City to the last, if requir'd.—In the mean Time, the Secretary at War acquainted them, That he had an Order from the General to request, that the two Regiments of Dragoons might enter the City, if the Inhabitants desir'd it.—This occasion'd some warm Debates ; when a Gentleman, who had been present at a Council of War some Days before, asserted, that the general Opinion of the Officers was, that the City was not tenable, and that bringing the Dragoons into it, would be cooping them up to their Destruction. Immediately the Vote was put, Whether to receive the Dragoons, or not ? when it passed in the Negative ; and so they went and joined General Cope.

No Orders being given what Part the Volunteers should act, they deliver'd their Arms into the Castle ; the Governor of which sent for the Cannon, on the Walls and Gates, to be brought into

the Castle, or nail'd up ; but for Want of Orders from some Person in Town, they could not be carried away, and so fell into the Rebels Hands.

At this Time, Sir *John Cope* was at *Inverness*, from whence he dispatch'd Orders Southward, for Transports to be sent to *Aberdeen*, where he embark'd his Men, and on the 16th of *September* enter'd the Harbour of *Dunbar*, at which Place he landed his Men the next Day, as he did also on the 18th his Artillery. Here he received Advice of the City of *Edinburgh* being in the Hands of the Rebels, which it was suspected the *Provost* had treacherously deliver'd up to them the 16th in the Evening ; for about Five the next Morning, the *Netherbow-Port* being open'd to let in a Coach, the Rebels enter'd at the same Time, without the least Resistance ; so that some of the well-affected became a Prey to their Enemies. General *Guest* had retir'd into the Castle with a small Number of regular Troops ; the Bank,  
and

and most of the Publick Offices being remov'd into that Fortrefs before.

Brigadier *Fowke*, with *Hambleton's* and *Gardiner's* Dragoons, having join'd Sir *John Cope's* Army, they on the 19th, march'd from *Dunbar*, and encamp'd that Night on the West Side of *Haddington*: The next Morning early, they continu'd their March, and in the Evening reached *Preston-Pans*. The Rebels having get a good Supply of Arms, and what else they wanted at *Edinburgh*, and their Army being now augmented to five thousand Men, they march'd out of the City to engage the King's Troops. General *Cope* had no sooner pitch'd on a Piece of Ground, and got his little Army form'd, than the Rebels appear'd on the high Ground to the South of him. He thereupon form'd a full Front to theirs, when the Armies exchang'd several Huzza's, and probably from their not liking our Disposition, they began to alter their own, and made a large Detachment of their Left towards *Preston*, as may be suppos'd, in order to

take us in Flank, their Number being superior to ours. The General, with several of his Officers, having upon this reconnoiter'd their Design, immediately order'd the Front to be chang'd, forming our Right to the Sea, and our Left where the Front had been : This Disposition disappointed their Project of taking us in Flank ; and that Part of their Army immediately countermarched.— From this Change of theirs, we were again oblig'd to take new Ground. The Night coming on, and the Enemy so near, we lay on our Arms, and in the Night, with a Train of six Pieces of small Cannon, threw some Shot amongst an advanc'd Party of theirs, who had taken Possession of the Church-Yard of *Tranent*, that lay between their Front and ours.

The Forces under Sir *John Cope* were, Major-General *Hamilton's* and Colonel *Gardiner's* Dragoons ; Lieutenant-General *Guise's*, Colonel *Lee's*, Colonel *Murray's*, Colonel *Lascelle's*, and the Earl of *London's* Regiments of Foot ; but of these,

these, there was only one compleat : A great Number of Volunteers from *Edinburgh* and other Places offer'd to join them ; but Sir *John Cope* refus'd their Assistance for fear of confusing his Men. About Three in the Morning, it being very dark, our Patroles could scarce perceive any Motion they made, every Thing seem'd so quiet : But about this Hour, the Patroles reported them to be in full March, in great Silence, towards the East ; at Four they reported, that they were continuing their March North-East. From this it appear'd they design'd to attack our Left Flank with their main Body ; and upon the General's being inform'd that this was their Intention, he order'd the Disposition to be chang'd, by which he brought our Front to theirs, and secur'd our Flanks by several Dykes on our Right, towards *Tranent*, with our Left Flank inclining to the Sea. The Moment this Disposition was compleated, three large Bodies in Columns, of their pick'd-out Highlanders, came on with great Swiftneſs, and the Column which was advancing towards

towards our Right, where our Train was posted, after receiving our Discharges, almost in an Instant, and before Day appeared, seiz'd the Train, and threw into the utmost Confusion a Body of about one Hundred Foot which the General had posted there to guard it. All Endeavours, in every Shape, were tried by him, Brigadier *Fowke*, the Earls *London* and *Hume*, and the Officers about them, to remedy this Disorder, but in vain. This unhappily, with the Fire made (though a very irregular one) by the Highland Column on our Right, where *Gardiner's* Dragoons were placed, put that Regiment in great Disorder, their Horses taking Fright at the first Fire; however their Officers rallied them again, and as they were returning alongside of Lord *Grange's* Park-Dyke, in order to charge again, an Ambuscade of the Rebels gave them a second Fire, which made them reel, and ride quite off: *Hambleton's* Dragoons follow'd their Example, and went off likewise. The Foot not being supported by the Horse, were surpriz'd, and thrown into Confusion

fusion in their Turn ; they firing too, soon, and their Bayonets not fix'd, the Rebels fell furiously upon them, Sword in Hand, and being furrounded, about two hundred of them were killed, and about one Thousand made Prisoners.— Lord *Loudon's* Regiment being plac'd with General *Cope's* Baggage, as a Body of Reserve, were fallen upon next ; they behaved well, gave the Rebels a smart Fire, which kill'd many of them ; but being overpower'd by Numbers, they were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners, and the Field Pieces and Baggage were all taken. The Earls of *Loudon* and *Hume*, after rallying the Dragoons, went off with them to *Lauder*, and from thence the next Day to *Berwick*. Brigadier *Fowke*, and Colonel *Lascelles* came back to *Dunbar*, and Sir *John Cope* went to *Berwick*.—This is by some call'd the Battle of *Preßon-Pans*, from the Place near it, which takes its Name from the Number of *Salt-Pans* there ; but it is more properly stil'd the Battle of *Glaids-muir*, since that was the Field of Battle, being a wide barren Heath, about seven Miles East of *Edinburgh*. Be-



Before I conclude this unfortunate Affair, I will only observe, that notwithstanding our Soldiers were struck with such a Pannick as occasion'd them to act beneath the Dignity of the Cause in which they were engag'd; yet it is universally allowed, that all their Officers did their Duty, and well supported the Honour of that Character due to true *Britons*; in particular, it will be doing Justice to the Merit of the brave Col. *Gardiner*, to say, that he did all that could be expected from the most gallant and experienc'd Officer to rally his Dragoons; but finding his utmost Efforts in vain; and seeing an Officer (who commanded the Foot) fall, the Colonel instantly dismounted, snatch'd up a half Pike, and took upon him the Command of the Foot, at whose Head he fought 'till he was brought down by three Wounds, one in his Shoulder by a Ball, another in his Forehead by a Broad-Sword, and the Third, which was his mortal Stroke, in the hinder Part of his Head, by a *Lochabar Ax*; this Wound was given him by a Highlander who came behind him, while he was reach-

ing a Stroke at an Officer with whom he was engag'd ; he is regretted not only by his Friends, and those of the present Government, but even amongst those against whom he fought, who agree with all others in acknowledging, that he finish'd a worthy and exemplary Life, with a most honourable and heroick Death ; for he very easily might have escap'd with the rest, if like them, he would have deserted his Duty. He was decently interr'd on *Thursday Sept. 24*, in the Parish Church of *Tranent*, where eight of his Children lie : This fatal Action happen'd almost by the Walls of his own Seat at *Bankton* ; his Lady and eldest Daughter, at that Time, had been left by him at *Sterling Castle*.

I know it will be expected, that I should inform you, what were the Number on both Sides in the Action — Of the King's Troops, there were about two Thousand eight Hundred who should have fought ; and the Rebels were no less than five Thousand Men ; and it was so dark when they attack'd us, that they could

could not be perceiv'd but like a black Hedge moving forward, and the Artillery, consisting of six Pieces of Cannon, being planted all on the Right, and at some Distance from the Army, guarded only by a hundred Men, the Rebels were immediately possessed of them, who, turn'd them on our Dragoons, at the same Time giving a most heinous and frightful Shout: The Dragoons seeing the Cannon in the Possession of the Enemy, and that it was to be pointed at them, thought proper to provide for themselves by a sudden Retreat ; as knowing that,

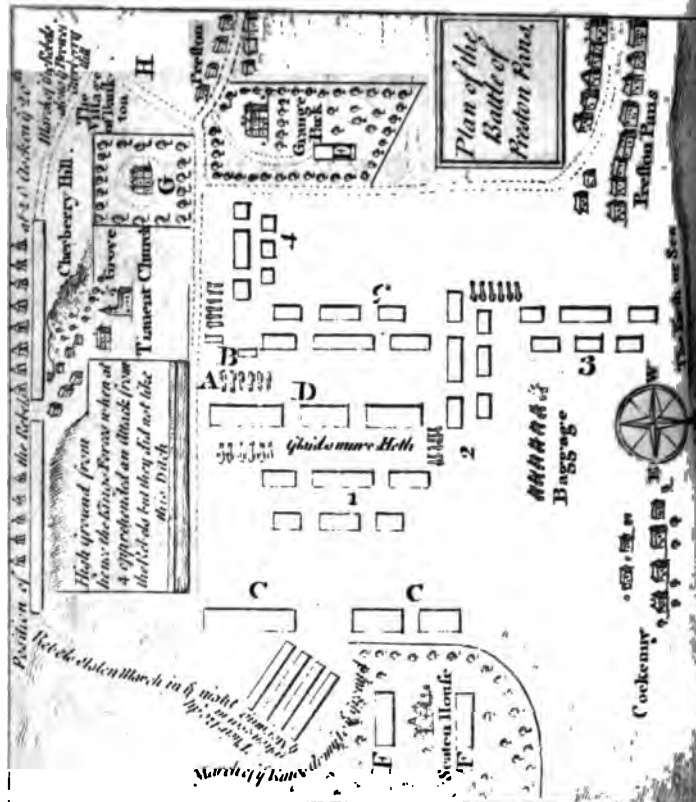
*He that fights and runs away,  
May turn and fight another Day ;  
But he that is in Battle slain,  
Will never rise to fight again.*

Soon as the Affair was ended, the Rebels incircl'd their Dead and buried them with all Expedition to conceal their Number. The following is an exact List of the Loss sustain'd on our Part, in this unhappy Action.

*A*

100-443887-100

1. First Position of King's Army.
2. Second Position.
- A. Fourth firm where they first  
their cannon on Rebels in  
Church Yard of Truro.
3. Fifth when attacked.
- A. Battery at time of action.
- B. The guard who were by the  
C. Rebels were provided in order.
- D. Their attack.
- E. A Body of Rebels in ground park.
- F. Rebels by Stollen House.
- G. Lt. Gardner's Det.
- H. Flight of Dragoons.



*A LIST of the OFFICERS killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners, at the Battle of GLAIDSMUIR, September 21, 1745.*

D R A G O O N S.

Colonel *GARDINER's*.

Colonel *Gardiner*, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Whitney*, wounded and Prisoner.

Lieutenant *Grafton*, Prisoner.

Cornets. *Burroughs* and *Alcock*, Ditto.

Quarter-master *West*, Ditto.

H A M I L T O N ' s .

Lieutenant-Colonel *Wright*, wounded and Prisoner.

Major *Bowles*, Ditto.

Cornets. *Jacob* and *Nash*, Prisoners.

Quarter-master *Nash*, and Dr. *Trotter*.

Ditto.

E

F O O T

F O O T.

Colonel *L A S C E L L E*'s.

Captain *Stuart*, killed.

Ensign *Bell*, much wounded and Prisoner.

Major *Severn*, Prisoner.

Captains. *Drummond*, *Adams*, *Forrester*, *Anderson*, *Corbet* and *Collier*, D<sup>o</sup>.

Lieutenants. *Swinie*, *Johnston*, *Carrick*, *Dundas* and *Herring*, Ditto.

Ensigns. *Stone*, *Cox*, *Gordon*, *Goulton*, and Dr. *Drummond*, Ditto.

Colonel *M U R R A Y*'s.

Captain *Lefle*, wounded and Prisoner.

Ensign *Halden*, Ditto.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Clayton*, Prisoner.

Major *Talbot*, Ditto.

Captains. *Reid*, *Cockran*, *Scot* and *Blake*, Ditto.

Lieutenants. *Hay*, *Cranston*, *Dinsey*, *Wale*, *Wry* and *Simms*, Ditto.

Ensigns. *Sutherland*, *Lucey*, *Holdane*, *Birn*, *L'Estrange*, and Adjutant *Spencer*, Ditto.

Colonel

Colonel *L E E's*.

Captains. *Bromer* and *Rogers*, killed.  
 Colonel *Peter Halket*, Prisoner.  
 Captains *Bafil*, *Cockran*, *Chapman* and  
*Tatton*, Ditto.  
 Lieutenants. *Sandilands*, *Drummond*,  
*Kennedy* and *Herwitson*, Ditto.  
 Ensigns. *Hardwick*, *Archer* and *Dub-*  
*mar*, Ditto.  
 Mr. *Wilson* and Dr. *Young*, Ditto.

Lord *L O U D O N's*

Captains. *Stuart* and *Howel*, killed.  
 Captains. *Mackay* and *Monro*, Priso-  
 ners.  
 Lieutenants. *Macnah* and *Reid*, Ditto.  
 Ensigns. *Grant*, *Rofs* and *Maclag-*  
*gan*, Ditto.  
 Colonel *Whiteford*, Volunteer, Priso-  
 ner.  
 Major *Griffith*, Master-Gunner of *Edin-*  
*burgh* Castle, Ditto.

The Pretender lay at *Pinkey-House*  
 the Night after the Battle, and the next



Day return'd to *Holy-rood-House*. That Day they carried their Mock Prince from that Palace to the High-Cross, where they proclaim'd his Father a second *Time King*, and him *Regent*, with great Formality; although few or none of the Inhabitants of any Credit attended the Ceremony.

The King's *Heralds* being compell'd to it, perform'd this Office; after which they were oblig'd to read a Manifesto, which promis'd much more than the *Scots* believ'd would be made good.— The same Day was issu'd a Proclamation, commanding all within the City, and twelve Miles round, who had any Arms, to bring them in, and deliver them at *Holy-rood-House*; and all who had any Horses of his Majesty's Dragoons, to send them to the Camp at *Didislon*, under Pain of Military Execution. The next Day another Proclamation was read at the publick Cross, by which all who had taken Arms, Clergy or others, were declar'd *Rebels*, if, in so many Days, they did not make their Submission; which

which occasion'd all the Clergy to desert the City, and was the true Reason of Divine Service being suspended, during the Time it was possess'd by the Rebels; notwithstanding Mr. *Neal M'Vicar* continu'd to perform Divine Service as usual: On which the Pretender sent a Messenger, requiring that he should pray for *him*, and forbid him to mention King GEORGE in his Prayers; yet Mr. *M'Vicar* pray'd for the Royal Family as usual; but in mentioning his Majesty, he said, *Bless the KING: Thou knows what KING I mean; may the Crown sit long easy on his Head, &c. And for this Man that is come amongst Us to seek an Earthly Crown, we beseech Thee, in Mercy, to take him to Thyself, and give him a Crown of Glory.* At this Time the Rebels had taken Possession of the Custom-House of *Leith*, in which were Seizures to a great Amount; which they sold to the Smugglers, from whom they had been taken, and to none else, for one third Part of the real Value.

The Pretender demanded. of the City of *Edinburgh* 6000 Pair of Shoes, 2000 Targets, and 1000 Tents, to be made with all Expedition ; to be paid when the Troubles were over.—

He then publish'd several Declarations to recall all Gentlemen and Tradesmen, who had left the Town, to their Houses and Occupations therein ; to order all Farmers and Husbandmen to repair to the Markets as usual ; to command all Countrymen within the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, to be ready at twelve Hours Warning, with Carriages in Proportion to their Ploughs, for the Conveyance of Equipage, &c.

The next Act of his Mock Government was, to order all the Receivers of publick Offices, Stewards of Counties, Burroughs, &c. to make up their Accounts immediately, and to pay him the Ballance that remain'd in their Hands.

He

He levied a Contribution of 2000*l.* on the Earl of *Hopton*, besides his usual Land-Tax; seiz'd on the *York-Buildings* Estate, formerly the Earl of *Wintoun's*, and made the Tenants pay Half-a-Crown in the Pound of their Rent.

A Proclamation was issu'd for the Citizens to withdraw the Cash, or Money-Banks from the Castle, and carry on their Business as usual; but they being disregarded, another immediately followed; forbidding the furnishing the Castle with Provisions on Pain of Death: In Answer to which, General *Guest* gave the Citizens to understand, that he would lay the Town in Ashes, to clear a Passage for the receiving Supplies, and advis'd them to provide for their personal Safety by the next Morning.

The Rebels having plac'd Guards at all the Avenues leading to the Castle, began to fire upon it, but were soon silenc'd by the Garrison. General *Guest's* Threats occasion'd the Chiefs of the City to apply to the Pretender, to take a proper

per Method to prevent their threaten'd Ruin : He thereupon wrote to the Governor of the Castle, and a Truce was concluded for six Days ; during which Time the Castle was suffer'd to receive Provisions from the City and Country ; which Space being elaps'd, the Fire began on both Sides with greater Fury : During this Interval, the Rebels not liking to lie idle, divided themselves into small Parties, and went several Ways into the Country, pilfering and stealing all they could lay Hands on. A large Party of them got to Lord *Somerville's* House, and had began to plunder it, but the Alarm Bell being rung, a great Number of Colliers came out of the Coal Pits, attack'd the Rebels, kill'd some of them, and took others Prisoners, whom they carried with them into the Pits : Another Party went to the Earl of *Stair's*, where they pillag'd the House and carried off all the Cattle. Six of them one Night broke into a House (the Gentleman's Name I forgot) near *Kerntculloch*, six Miles from *Edinburgh*, a very mortified Gentleman, remarkable for his great  
Charity,

Charity, Piety and abstemious Life, who lay every Night in his Coffin and Winding Sheet : The *Highlanders* having secur'd what Arms was in the House, set a Guard on the Servants, and pack'd up all the Plate and Linnen they thought they could carry off. The Chamber where Mr. — lay, was without Furniture, and the last they visited as they were going off, having lock'd the Servants in a Room ; seeing the Coffin, they concluded a Corpse was inclos'd in it, and that it might have a good Winding-Sheet, thought it would be a Pity to leave it behind them ; they therefore, with a Design of taking what the dead Man would never miss, remov'd the Lid off the Coffin ; on which Mr. — raising himself up, they were struck with such a Panick at his ghostly Appearance, and imagining that the Devil had taken Possession of the Corpse, and that he would have them next, they all took to their Heels, and Mr. — running after them to the Door, at their rushing out fasten'd it upon them, though the Precaution was needless ; for they fearing the  
the

the Devil would take the Hindermoft, never look'd back, or slacken'd their Pace until out of Sight of the Houfe; their Terror was fo great that they left all their Plunder behind, and Mr. ——— lost no individual Thing.

The main Body of the Rebels, after the Battle, ftay'd about *Diddifton* and *Muf-felburgh* two Days, and on the 24th return'd to *Edinburgh*: On the 28th and 29th, they fent the Prifoners to *Perth*, *Drummond* Caftle, &c.

Sometime after this, a hundred and ten Highlanders of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment, who were made Prifoners at the Battle of *Glaidsmuir*, on their Petition, were fet at Liberty by the Rebels, on fwearing not to carry Arms againft the *Chevalier*. About this Time two Hundred more of our Soldiers, who had been taken Prifoners at the fame Place, made their Escape, and join'd thofe under the Command of General *Blakeney*, at *Stirling* Caftle.

On

On the 30th they sent out Parties to *Haddington* and *Dunbar*; and began again to take their Measures for cutting off the Communication between the Castle of *Edinburgh* and the City ; which considering they had no heavy Artillery, was a wild Attempt. On the 1st of *October* they open'd their Trenches on the Castle Hill, a little below the Reservoir ; upon which they began to fire upon them from the Castle, kill'd three Men and wounded a commanding Officer, so that by Four in the Afternoon they abandon'd their Works ; on which two hundred Men from the Garrison sallied out and took Possession of them, and with their Fire clear'd the *Highb-street*, which is said to contain more People than any Street in *London*; yet there was not a Person then to be seen in it : The Weigh-House in which the Rebels kept their Guard, was set on Fire by the Artillery from the Castle, so that the Citizens apprehending the entire Demolition of their Metropolis, left the City, and flying for Safety to *Leith*, met in their Way the Inhabitants of that  
Town



Town flying for Shelter to *Edinburgh*; for the Rebels being in Possession of *Leith*, and prohibiting Provisions being carried to the *Fox* Man of War lying in the Road, she fir'd furiously upon that Town, so that the distress'd Citizens and Townsmen knew not where to find Refuge.

The Rebels had erected a Battery against the North-West Side of the Castle near Mr. *M'Vicar's* Church (who made the remarkable Prayer already taken Notice of) and fir'd from thence; but were soon silenc'd by the Fire from the Castle, which beat down a House, where Captain *Taylor*, a Shoe-maker liv'd, (who had promis'd to present the *Pretender* with the Keys of the Castle) and several other Rebels; many of whom were kill'd, and those who escap'd, (among whom was the said *Taylor*) were taken by a Party of the Garrison, who flung themselves down with Ropes, and with the same hoisted up their Prisoners: Thus the Captain took Possession of this Fortress, though he could not find the Keys  
to

to make good his Promise. The Rebels plotted several Ways to surprize the Castle, and had once almost got it by Treachery; for one of the Centinels had undertaken to betray it, but was luckily seiz'd wick his Ropes, Letter of Instructions, &c. about him; and afterwards none but Men of Character were posted within the Draw Bridge.

The City of *Glasgow* was summon'd a second Time, and 15,000*l.* demanded by way of Contribution, but were constrain'd to compound for 5000 Guineas, which was directly paid.

Hostilities continu'd betwixt the Garrison of the Castle of *Edinburgh* and the Rebels till the 5th in the Evening, when several Houses being beat down by the Artillery, and the Rebels having lost twenty Men, in an Attempt to drive Part of the Garrison from the Castle-Hill, the Communication betwixt the Town and the Castle was restor'd, and Hostilities ceas'd. On the 7th the Rebels demanded Half-a-Crown in the Pound from the

F

Land-

Landlords of Houses in *Edinburgh*, and began to have some Thoughts of quitting the Place, finding the Fortrefs impregnable, both against their Forces and *French* Bribery, which has been elsewhere so persuaſive, that ſome, thought to be the moſt ſteady Patriots of their Country, have fold their Faith and Honour for *Louis d'Ors*.

The Rebels one Night broke into the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Areſkine*, an eminent Brewer, and a Preacher among the People call'd Quakers, and one of my Acquaintance. He has ſince ſhew'd me the Drawers which they broke, and robb'd him of all the Money he had then in the Houſe, with ſome Linnen and other Things of Value: Upon which great Injuſtice, the fair-dealing Quaker makes his Application to their Prince, aſſuring him, *That Method be purſu'd would never proſper, or answer his Expectation; for, ſaid he, our GEORGE takes only a Part of our Money, but Thou even verily, takes all; and Thou may'ſt as well take my Life, as take away*  
*the*

*the Prop that supports it. Upon which Complaint the Highland Prince answered, That he (Mr. Areskine) was many Years in Debt to the Revenue of his Father's Excise, and it was but the proper Dues to his Government.*

On the 14th the Rebels receiv'd considerable Reinforcements, headed by old *Gordon of Glenbucket, Forbes* ———, Lord *Pitsligo*, Lord *Kilmarnock*, and others; they likewise receiv'd from Abroad, Supplies of Ammunition, Small Arms, Field Pieces, Military Stores, &c. There was one Mr. *Boyer* came over at the same Time, whom they were pleas'd to dignify with the Title of Ambassador. About the 20th a great Part of their Army march'd to *Dalkeith*, to which Place they remov'd their Field Pieces and Ammunition, and having erected a Battery at *Alloway*, to secure the Passage of the *Firth*, they transported from *Montross*, *Stonehive*, and other Places, the Supplies they had receiv'd from Abroad.

About the latter End of *October*, the Mock Prince came to the Camp at *Dalkeith*, where he caus'd the Palace belonging to the Duke of *Buccleugh*, said to be one of the most magnificent Seats in *Scotland*, to be fitted up for his Reception, and there fix'd his Head Quarters, which lay convenient for sending Spies to see what was doing in the North of *England*; where he had but cool Encouragement, some refusing to read his Letters, and several of his Emissaries were seiz'd at *Newcastle*, *Berwick*, &c. But notwithstanding this, Measures were taken for marching Southward, and happy was it for us, that they stay'd so long with their Friends at *Edinburgh*; for had the Rebels, flush'd with Victory, follow'd their Blow, whilst the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects were dismay'd by General *Cope's* Defeat, and very few disciplin'd Troops in *England*, it is hard to say what would have been the Consequence; by which it appears, that an over-ruling Providence retarded them.

On:

On the 6th of *October*, one *Hixton*, who kept an Inn at *Perth*, was taken up at *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, as a Spy, who thereupon cut his own Throat, tho' not mortally. On searching him, a Letter, or rather Paper of Instructions, was found in the Top of one of his Gloves, of which the following is a Copy, viz.

*YOU are hereby authorized and directed to repair forthwith to England, and there to certify to my Friends, and particularly those in the North-West, the wonderful Success, with which it hath pleased GOD to favour my Endeavours for their Deliverance: You are hereby to let them know, that 'tis my full Intention, in a few Days, to move forwards to them, and they will be inexcusable before GOD and Man, if they do not do all in their Power to assist and support me in such an Undertaking. What I depend upon and expect is, that as many of them as can, should take Care to provide Provisions and Money, that the Country may suffer as little as possible by the March of my Troops; let them know there is no more*

*Time for Deliberation; NOW or NEVER is the Word. I am resolved to conquer or perish in the Attempt : If the last should happen, let them consider what they and their Posterity have to expect.*

Sign'd, CHARLES, P. R.

About this Time, his Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint Field Marshal *Wade* to be Commander in Chief of the Army which was intended for the North, and our Forces began to move that Way; the *Dutch* were landed at *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, as also Part of our *British* Forces from *Flanders*, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*. At that Time the *Trial* Sloop brought into *Bristol* a *French* Ship, on board of which were five thousand Fusils with Bayonets, one hundred Barrels of Gunpowder, and seven Chests of Money, &c. design'd for the Use of the Rebels.

At *Bristol*, on the 11th of *October*, the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. assembled at the *Guildhall*, when the Duke of *Newcastle's* Letter was publickly,

ly read, authorizing the Magistrates, by Command of his Majesty, to call the City to Arms, and Officer them at Discretion; intimating, that his Majesty was highly pleas'd with the Zeal and Unanimity of so considerable a Body of his Subjects: After this was read the Association which the loyal Citizens had so readily enter'd into, when the Mayor, in the Name of the Chamber, subscrib'd the Sum of 10,000 *l.* and the Master of the united Company of Merchants 5000 *l.* for that Society; which was follow'd by the single Subscriptions of the whole Bench of Magistrates, and a great Number of other principal Citizens, some of whom subscrib'd 500, 300, 200, 100, 50 *l.* &c. Such a noble Spirit and Resolution had diffus'd itself throughout that opulent City, as will redound to its lasting Honour.

His Grace the Duke of *Devonshire* was one of the first that rais'd Men for his Majesty, who arm'd and kept them at his Seat at *Chatworth*, on his own Expence; and when the Rebels came for-



forward, join'd the County Regiment :  
 He also sent to *Derby*, and rais'd the  
*Peake* Miners, who destroy'd the Turn-  
 pikes from *Whaley* to *Baxton* ; the spoil-  
 ing those Roads prevented the Rebels  
 from marching that Way ; and the *Derby-*  
*shire* Regiment prov'd of signal Service  
 in keeping the Country quiet.

By this Time the Militia in the Nor-  
 thern Counties were rais'd ; Affociations  
 and voluntary Contributions were set on  
 Foot in most Parts of the Kingdom ;  
 and in the County of *York* particularly.  
 Through the timely Vigilance and Zeal  
 of the Archbishop, assisted by the No-  
 bility and Gentry, four new Regiments  
 were rais'd, cloath'd and disciplin'd, at  
 the Expence of the County. *William*  
*Thornton*, Esq; also rais'd and main-  
 tain'd, at his own Expence, a Com-  
 pany, and march'd them into *Scotland*.  
 There was likewise a large Body of Gen-  
 tlemen Volunteers, well mounted, who  
 appear'd under Arms, serv'd at their  
 own Expence, and put themselves un-  
 der the Command of Major-General  
*Ogle-*

*lethborpe*, stil'd the *Royal Hunters* ; so  
 t there was an Army form'd in the  
 rth of *England* of fourteen thousand  
 n. At the same Time, a consider-  
 e Body was form'd in the North-  
 rlands of *Scotland*, by the Care and  
 ilance of the Lord *Ray*, Lord *Su-*  
*land*, and *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord  
 sident of the Court of Sessions, who  
 inguish'd himself by his Zeal and  
 alty, in granting Commissions for  
 ing Independent Companies ; which  
 e all put under the Command of Lord  
*don*, for the Security of *Inverness*,  
*t-William*, and other Garrisons there..  
 ose Companies much retarded the In-  
 se of the Rebels ; which, together  
 h other Military Preparations, join'd  
 a true Spirit of Loyalty, that in a  
 inguishing Manner flow'd through  
 Nation, no Doubt, was a great Cha-  
 ie and Disappointment to the Dis-  
 sed, and was the Cause of drawing  
 many that went to *Edinburgh* to  
 the Chevalier. Those Troops, tho'  
 y did not enter into immediate Ser-  
 , yet they shew'd the Spirit of the  
 Nation,

Nation, protected the King's well-meaning Subjects, and kept the Rebels under a manifest Restraint for some Time.

*November 1.* The Pretender sent off his Baggage and Ammunition, on about one hundred and fifty Carts, and about the same Number of Sumpter Horses, escorted by two Detachments, the one by *Pennycock*, and the other by *Lone-Head*, both on the Way to *Peebles* and *Carlisle*, and were follow'd by the whole Army in three Columns. At this Time he who stil'd himself the Duke of *Perth*, had the Title of General ; Lord *George Murray*, Lieutenant-General ; Lord *Elcho*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Weems*, commanded the Pretender's Life Guards ; the Earl of *Kilmarnock* acted as Colonel of the Hussars ; and Lord *Pitsligo*, had the Command of the *Angus* Horse : But though, in regard to their Interest, these People were honour'd with such high Commands, yet it was known that the Pretender confided most in a few that came over with him. At the Head of his Council were Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, an  
*Irish*

*Irish* Gentleman, of a middle Age, and reputed a Man of Capacity, and who had been long about him ; Colonel *Sullivan*, who acted as Engineer ; General *Macdonald*, an *Irish* Officer, who was his Aid de Camp ; Mr. *Kelly*, that was so long in the Tower, on the Affair of the late Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter* ; and Mr. *Murray*, who acted as Secretary.

As Mr. *Sullivan* was a Perſon the moſt concern'd of any in the Rebellion, and whoſe Councils the Pretender chiefly relied on, I thought the following Character, remitted to me by a Friend, might not be diſagreeable.

‘ He is by Birth an *Irishman*, and  
 ‘ was educated in a *Romiſh* College abroad, where he had enter’d into  
 ‘ Prieſt’s Orders: He had afterwards the  
 ‘ good Fortune to be recommended to  
 ‘ Marſhal *Maillebois*, of whom he was  
 ‘ retain’d as a Domeſtick Tutor to his  
 ‘ Son. The Marſhal perceiving in him  
 ‘ ſome Symptoms of a Genius better adapted to the Sword than the Gown,  
 ‘ encou-

‘ encourag’d him rather to apply himself  
 ‘ to the former than the latter Profession,  
 ‘ which he did with such Success, that  
 ‘ having attended his Master to *Corfica*,  
 ‘ when the *French* design’d to deprive  
 ‘ those poor People of their Liberties,  
 ‘ he acted as his Secretary. The Mar-  
 ‘ shal was a *Bon-Vivant*, and used to  
 ‘ get drunk every Day after Dinner;  
 ‘ this made him for the greatest Part of  
 ‘ the Day incapable of Business; during  
 ‘ which Time, the whole Power de-  
 ‘ volv’d on *Sullivan*, who executed it  
 ‘ in such a Manner, as to do great Ho-  
 ‘ nour both to himself and Master; hav-  
 ‘ ing here again a very high Military  
 ‘ Reputation, as well as much Know-  
 ‘ ledge in what is the Art of making ir-  
 ‘ regular War: He afterwards served  
 ‘ two Campaigns, one in *Italy*, and the  
 ‘ other on the *Rhine*; in which latter  
 ‘ Campaign, a *French* General giving  
 ‘ a Character of him, said, that he un-  
 ‘ derstood the irregular Art of War, better  
 ‘ than any Man in *Europe*; nor was his  
 ‘ Knowledge in the Regular much infe-  
 ‘ rior, to that of the best General. To  
 ‘ the

‘ the Abilities of this Man we may justly  
 ‘ attribute the Success, with which a  
 ‘ Handful of *Banditti* have so long been  
 ‘ able, to over-run and plunder a great  
 ‘ Part of this large and populous Na-  
 ‘ tion.’ On the 6th their advanc’d  
 Guard enter’d *England*.

It may perhaps be expected, that I  
 should give some Account of the young  
 Pretender himself, and his Behaviour a-  
 mong his People. What I have been a-  
 ble to collect on this Head, take as fol-  
 lows :

‘ His Dress was a Highland Garb of  
 ‘ fine Silk Tartan, red Velvet Breeches,  
 ‘ and a blue Velvet Bonnet, with a Gold  
 ‘ Lace round it ; on his Breast a large  
 ‘ Jewel, with St. *Andrew* appended ; is  
 ‘ about six Feet high, walks well and  
 ‘ straight, and speaks both *English* and  
 ‘ broad *Scotch* very well. For a while  
 ‘ he affected to imitate the Example of  
 ‘ *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, marching all  
 ‘ the Day on Foot, and every River  
 ‘ they were to cross, he was the first  
 G Man

‘ Man that leap’d into it ; he din’d with  
 ‘ his Soldiers in the open Field, and  
 ‘ slept on the Ground, wrapp’d in his  
 ‘ Plaid ; at this Time the Weather was  
 ‘ warm : This Course of Life he fol-  
 ‘ low’d for some Time ; but his *Italian*  
 ‘ Constitution not being enur’d to such  
 ‘ Kind of Hardships, after his Arrival  
 ‘ at *Edinburgh*, he indulg’d himself in  
 ‘ all the Conveniences he could procure  
 ‘ for his Ease and Pleasure.’

Thus having given a particular and  
 succinct Narrative of the most material  
 Transactions that happen’d during the  
 Progress of the Rebellion in *Scotland*,  
 and trac’d the Rebels to the Borders of  
*England*, I shall for a while leave them,  
 and proceed to mention, at this critical  
 Conjunction, what was doing in *Ire-*  
*land*, where it is well known, that a  
 great Number of the Inhabitants of that  
 Kingdom are profess’d Papists ; how-  
 ever, by the Care of the Government,  
 in erecting Protestant Schools, many of  
 them have got their Eyes open, and are  
 at length come to the Knowledge of  
 Truth,





‘ our Posterity : We his Majesty’s true  
 ‘ Protestant Subjects in the County of  
 ‘ —, having the utmost Detestation of so  
 ‘ horrid an Attempt, do hereby in the  
 ‘ most solemn Manner Vow to Almighty  
 ‘ God, and do Pledge our Faith and  
 ‘ Honour to one another, that we will,  
 ‘ every one of us, to the utmost of our  
 ‘ Power, and at the Hazard of our  
 ‘ Lives and Fortunes, oppose all Attempts  
 ‘ against his Majesty’s Person and Go-  
 ‘ vernment; and particularly that abo-  
 ‘ minable and unnatural Rebellion now  
 ‘ carried on in Favour of a *Papish Pre-*  
 ‘ *tender*: And we do hereby promise and  
 ‘ engage from Time to Time, whenever  
 ‘ it may be necessary, to concert and  
 ‘ execute Measures, for effecting the  
 ‘ Purpose of this our Association, the De-  
 ‘ fence of ourselves, our Religion and  
 ‘ Liberties, against *Popery, France,* and  
 ‘ Arbitrary Power.’

September 17, a Proclamation was is-  
 sued by the Lord-Mayor of *Dublin*,  
 offering a Reward of 50,000 *l.* for ap-  
 prehending the *Pretender* and his *eldest*  
*Son,*

Son, or either of them, that shall attempt to land in *Ireland*. Measures were concerted for raising several Independent Regiments of Horse and Foot, to be as well train'd and disciplin'd as the regular Forces; so that there was quickly rais'd an Army of sixty-five thousand Men, who were well cloath'd, arm'd, and disciplin'd, and many of them march'd to such Places as it was judg'd they might be of the most Service in. There were sent to them from *England* several thousand Muskets, for the Use of such of the Militia as had not any of their own. Those early Military Preparations, join'd with excellent Admonitions of well-affected Persons, had so good a Tendency, that not the least Signs of Disaffection appear'd amongst them: What contributed not a little to the quiet Behaviour of the *Papists* in *Ireland* at this Time, was the following Letter of that true Patriot and Friend to his Country, Dr. *Swift*, Dean of *St. Patrick's*, wrote in a plain and pathetick Stile, and so full of Conviction, that whoever reads it, though a

*Papist*, ever so much bigotted to his own Principles, must see Truth and Reason run through every Line and Sentence of it.

*The DRAPER'S LETTER to the good People of Ireland; particularly to the poor Papists.*

*' My dear Countrymen,*

*' IT is now some Time since I troubled you with my Advice; and, as I am growing old and infirm, I was in good Hopes to be quietly laid in my Grave, before any Occasion offered of addressing you again: But my Affection for you, which does not decay, tho' my poor Body does, obliges me once more to put you in Mind of your true Interest, that you may not unwarily run yourselves into Danger and Distress, for Want of Understanding, or seriously considering it. I have many Reasons to believe, that there are not a few among you, who secretly rejoice at the Rebellion which is now raised in Scotland; and, perhaps,*  
*' con-*

' conceive Hopes of some Alteration for  
 ' the better, in their Circumstances and  
 ' Condition, if it should succeed. Such  
 ' mistaken People it is my Design to  
 ' talk to in my Letter, and I desire no-  
 ' thing more of them, than to give me  
 ' a fair Hearing ; examining coolly with  
 ' themselves, whether what I shall say  
 ' be true. It is no Objection to my  
 ' speaking to them, that they are gene-  
 ' rally Papists. I do not know how  
 ' other People are disposed, but for my  
 ' Part, I hate no Man for his Religion ;  
 ' I look upon a Papist as my Country-  
 ' man and Neighbour, though I happen  
 ' myself to be a Protestant ; and if I  
 ' know what Advice is good for him,  
 ' I can see no Reason why I should not  
 ' give it him, or why he should not  
 ' take it. A Papist has Sense, I sup-  
 ' pose, like other Men, to see his Inte-  
 ' rest and Advantage ; and the same na-  
 ' tural Desire to embrace it, where he  
 ' finds it ; and if I can shew him where  
 ' it lies, he will not, I believe, kick it  
 ' from him, barely to spite a Protestant.  
 ' I have nothing to say to the Popish  
 ' Gen-

' Gentry of this Kingdom ; they would  
 ' hardly take such a plain Man's Ad-  
 ' vice ; and besides, they have so many  
 ' Ways of coming off themselves, tho'  
 ' the poor People were undone, that I  
 ' need not be concerned for them. My  
 ' Care is for the common People, the  
 ' Labourers, Farmers, Artificers, and  
 ' Tradesmen of this Nation, who are in  
 ' Danger of being deluded by their Bet-  
 ' ters, and made Tools to serve their  
 ' Purposes, without any Advantage to  
 ' themselves. It is possible, that among  
 ' the Lords and Esquires, one, perhaps  
 ' of a Hundred, would get something  
 ' by a Change : Places and Employ-  
 ' ments would be promised them, no  
 ' Doubt ; and a few of those Promises,  
 ' perhaps, the *French* and *Scotch* Friends  
 ' of the Pretender might give him Leave  
 ' to keep ; but, what are the poorer  
 ' Sort the better all this while ? Will  
 ' the Labourer get one Farthing a Day  
 ' more ? Will the Farmer's Rent be al-  
 ' lowed ? Will the Artificer be more  
 ' employed, or better paid ? Will the  
 ' Tradesmen get more Customers, or  
 ' have

' have fewer Scores in his Book ? I  
 ' have been bred in a careful Way of  
 ' Life, and never ventured upon any  
 ' Project, without consulting my Pillow.  
 ' first, how much I should be a Gainer  
 ' by the Upshot : I wish my dear Coun-  
 ' trymen would do so too ; and before  
 ' they grow fond of Change, ask them-  
 ' selves this sober Question, Whether it  
 ' would better their Condition if it were  
 ' really brought about ? If it would not,  
 ' to what Purpose should they wish it ?  
 ' If the poor Labourer, when all is over,  
 ' is to be a Labourer still, and earn his  
 ' Groat a Day, as hardly as he did before,  
 ' I cannot find why he should fancy  
 ' it worth his while to venture a Leg, or  
 ' an Arm, and the Gallows too into the  
 ' Bargain, to be just where he set out ;  
 ' If he must dig and delve, when the  
 ' Pretender is settled on the Throne, he  
 ' had as good stick to it now, for any  
 ' Difference I can see.

' I believe my Countrymen are not so  
 ' mad as to imagine, that the Pretender  
 ' can or will give every. one of them  
 ' Estates;

' Estates ; and I am sure if he does  
 ' not, they can be only where they were,  
 ' If a Farmer must pay his Rent, I see  
 ' no Reason that he should be much  
 ' concerned, whether he pays it to one  
 ' Man or to another. His Papist Land-  
 ' lord will, I suppose, demand it as soon  
 ' and as strictly as a Protestant ; and if  
 ' he does not pay it, seize his Cattle, or  
 ' distrain his Goods, as readily at least,  
 ' as a Protestant. I have not observed  
 ' that Tenants of Popish Landlords wear  
 ' tighter Cloaths, ride better Cattle, or  
 ' spend more Money at Markets and  
 ' Fairs, than Tenants on Protestant Es-  
 ' tates ; therefore I cannot believe that  
 ' they are any better used ; no, the con-  
 ' trary, I know, from long Experience,  
 ' that there is more Money taken in my  
 ' Shop from Protestant Tenants than  
 ' from Popish ; and therefore, I suppose,  
 ' that generally speaking, they are in  
 ' better Circumstances. I wish that all  
 ' of them had better Bargains ; but since  
 ' they will not be mended by the best  
 ' Success that their own Hearts could  
 ' wish to the Pretender, they may as well  
 ' be

‘ be quiet, and make the best of such as  
‘ they have already.

‘ There is not a more foolish Trade  
‘ than fighting for nothing; and I hope  
‘ my good Countrymen will be too wise  
‘ to be persuaded into it. Fine Speeches,  
‘ and fair Promises, will not be wanting  
‘ to delude them; but let them remem-  
‘ ber the Warning I now give them,  
‘ that when all is over, the very best that  
‘ can befall them, is to have their Labour  
‘ for their Pains.

‘ I doubt not but you are told that  
‘ you will be made; and I do not ex-  
‘ pect that you will take my Word to  
‘ the contrary. I desire only that you  
‘ will trust the Understanding that God  
‘ has given you, and not to be fooled  
‘ out of your Senses. Will the Manu-  
‘ facturer be made by an entire Stop  
‘ to Business; or the Tradesman, by  
‘ being obliged to shut up his Shop?  
‘ And yet you all must know, that in  
‘ a Civil War no Work can be carried  
‘ on, nor any Trade go forwards. I  
‘ hope



‘ hope you are not yet so stupid; as to  
 ‘ think that People will build Houses,  
 ‘ buy rich Furniture, or make up fine  
 ‘ Cloaths, when we are all together by  
 ‘ the Ears, and no body can tell to  
 ‘ whose Share they will fall at last.  
 ‘ And if there be no Buyers you can  
 ‘ have no Employ. Merchants will not  
 ‘ stock themselves with Goods, when  
 ‘ there is no Demand for them ; to  
 ‘ have their Shops rifled, and their Store-  
 ‘ houses broken open, and plundered by  
 ‘ one Side or the other.—— Indeed,  
 ‘ my good Friends and Countrymen,  
 ‘ let designing People say what they  
 ‘ please, if you enter into their Schemes,  
 ‘ you will be ruined in the Struggle,  
 ‘ let it end which Way it will ; and it  
 ‘ well deserves your Thought, whether  
 ‘ it is worth your while to beggar your-  
 ‘ selves and Families, that the Man’s  
 ‘ Name upon the Throne be *James* in-  
 ‘ stead of *George* ; you will probably  
 ‘ see neither of them while you live,  
 ‘ nor be one Penny the richer for one  
 ‘ or for the other ; and if you take  
 ‘ my Advice, you will accordingly not  
 ‘ trouble

' trouble your Heads about them, but  
 ' peaceably follow your own Business  
 ' while you have any; and if your Business  
 ' is put a Stop to, you will account  
 ' those your Enemies who are the Cause  
 ' of it.

' You may think it a fine Thing  
 ' when you get drunk over your Ale, to  
 ' throw up your Caps and cry, Long live  
 ' King *James!* But it would be a wise  
 ' Thing to think how you'll live yourselves,  
 ' after you are beggar'd in his  
 ' Cause. Will he make good your  
 ' Losses? Pay one Man for the Plundering  
 ' of his Warehouse, and another  
 ' for the rifling of his Shop? Will he  
 ' give you Money, think ye, to release  
 ' your own and your Wives Cloaths,  
 ' which you must pawn for Bread, when  
 ' no Work is stirring? Will he buy  
 ' new Looms and Tackle for you, because  
 ' yours have been burn'd or destroyed?  
 ' If you fancy so, you are  
 ' strangely imposed upon indeed; he  
 ' will have other Things to do with his  
 ' Money; or if he had any to spare,  
 ' H there

there will be hungry *Frenchmen* enough about him to snap it up, before it comes to you. I will not say any thing to you about the Dangers of a Civil War, tho' they are very dreadful, and more horrid than you can possibly imagine, because I cannot think that there is any need of it. I have shewn you very plainly, that if you should be deluded to take up Arms for the Disturbers of your Quiet, you fight for less than nothing, for the undoing of yourselves and Families: And if this Argument will not prevail upon you to be quiet, I can only pray for you, that God will be pleased to restore you to the right Use of your Understandings.

*I am*

*Your old faithful Friend,*

The DRAPER.

By this Time Field Marshal *Wade*,  
with the King's Troops under his Com-  
mand,

mand, were encamped at *Newcastle upon Tyne*; by which Means, with the Care and Vigilance of some of the neighbouring Gentlemen, and of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of *Newcastle*, the Town and adjacent Country were preserved from falling a Prey to the Rebels, and obliged them to make their Way into the Western Road, to which their Chiefs at first seemed least inclined. The Rigour of the Season, the forced Marches, &c. occasioned a Flux amongst the Soldiers, which retarded the Operations of the King's Troops for some Time; but good Quarters, proper Refreshments, and an extraordinary Care of the Officers soon overcame those Difficulties.

*November* the 9th, the Rebel Army appeared on a Moor two Miles distant from *Carlisle*, on whom the Garrison began to Fire, and continued it briskly for some Time; the Pretender took up his Quarters at Mr. *Lowrey's* of *Blake-well*, from which on the 10th, he dispatched a Messenger, to whom he gave

H. 2.

two

two Guineas, with a Letter to the Gar-  
rison, which was received in at the *Sally-  
Port*; the Summons was as follows.

**C**HARLES, Prince of Wales, Re-  
gent of the Kingdoms of England,  
Scotland, France and Ireland, and the  
Dominions thereto belonging :

*Being to recover the King our Father's  
just Rights, for which we are arrived  
with all his Authority, we are sorry to  
find that you are prepared to obstruct our  
Passage: We, therefore, to avoid the  
Effusion of English Blood, hereby require  
you to open your Gates, and let us enter as  
we desire, in a peaceable Manner; which,  
if you do, we shall take Care to preserve  
you from any Insult, and set an Example  
to all England, of the Exactness with  
which we intend to fulfill the King our  
Father's Declarations and our own. But,  
if you shall refuse us Entrance, we are  
fully resolved to force it by such Means as  
Providence has put into our Hands, and  
then it will not perhaps be in our Power  
to prevent the dreadful Consequences which  
usually*

*usually attend a Town's being taken by Assault. Consider seriously of this, and let me have your Answer within the Space of two Hours; for we shall take any further Delay as a peremptory Refusal, and take our Measures accordingly.*

CHARLES P. R.

November 10, 1745;  
Two in the Afternoon.

*For the Garrison of Carlisle.*

On which the Garrison thought proper to confine the Messenger, and returned no other Answer but from the Mouths of their Cannon.

On the 11th the Pretender drew off his Army, and marched them to *Brampton*, seven Miles distant from *Carlisle*. \*

H 3

In

---

\* *Carlisle*, in the Forest of *Inglewood*, is the Metropolis of the County of *Cumberland*; it has a pleasant Situation, being bounded on the North by the large River *Eder*, over which is a fine Stone Bridge of nine Arches, from which is *Scotch Street*, leading to the *Scotch Gate* of the City: On the South by the *Peterel*; the Suburbs on that Side are called *Butcherly*, leading

In Point of Force at the Time of the late Rebellion, there was the whole Militia of the two Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, who were about 1600 Men, besides the Inhabitants, and eighty Invalids in the Castle; Colonel *Durand* was at that Time Governor of the Castle;

---

to the *Engliff Gate*; and on the West by the River *Caude*, or *Cauda*, which Name the Suburbs bear, leading to the *Iriff Gate*; and besides those natural Fences it is fortified with a strong Wall and Castle, said to be first built by one *Luel* an eminent *British* King, who was Prince of the County before the *Romans* Time, and from him called *Caer Luel*. i. e. *Luel's Town*, to which it retains an Affinity of Sound. It was a flourishing City in the Time of the *Romans*, after whose Departure it was ruined by the *Caledonians*, &c. but in 680 *Egfrid* rebuilt it, and walled it round, and afterwards being almost ruined by the repeated Incurfions of the *Danes*, it lay about 200 Years in Ruins, till *William Rufus* rebuilt it, and planted a Colony of Southern *Engliff* in it; to which Colony the first Tillage ever known thereabout is by all Records afcribed: He is said likewise, by *Campden*, to have enlarged the Castle, and fortified it with a strong Fortrefs, as it now stands in the North-West Corner of the Town. Almost in the Middle of the City stands the Cathedral Church, the upper Part of which (being new) is a curious Piece of Workmanship, built by King *Henry VIII.* but the lower Part is much more ancient. King *Henry I.* erected it into an Epifcopal See, Anno 1133, out of the

Diocesis.

Castle, which was well supplied with Ammunition, partly from *Whitehaven*: They might likewise have been well stored with Provisions, as being in a plentiful Country; but the Gates being shut up for three Weeks obstructed their Markets, and the whole Garrison being kept upon Duty five Days and five Nights, without any Relief, were very much fatigued.

*The*

---

Dioceses of *York* and *Durham*, and bestowed many Privileges on it, which were much augmented by his Successors. In the lower West Part of the Town is the Parochial Church, as old as *St. Cuthbert*, after whom it is called. King *Henry VIII.* also fortified this City against the *Scots*, and built an additional Castle or Fortrefs, on the South-East Side near the *English Gate*. The City has three Gates, which I have already named; and the Walls round it are now so thick that three Men may walk a-breast on them within the Parapet, which is well planted with Cannon. This City has given the Title of Earl to the *Howard's* Family ever since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* It is the Key to *England* on the West Sea, as *Berwick* is on the East Sea; it's a wealthy populous Place, having a good Thorough-Fare and Inland Trade: The Houses are most of them well built, and the Streets neatly paved; and is a Sea Port, but without Ships or Merchants. It is situated in Longitude 21 Degrees, 31 Minutes West, and 25 Degrees, 25 Minutes North Latitude. This Town in Times past, has been considered as a Bulwark against the *Scots*.



test their Landing. But when the Time came, how were we disappointed? Your Royal Highness landed in the West, with a Retinue scarce sufficient for a private Gentleman: However, this did not discourage your faithful Clans from joining you; being still flattered that the promised Succours were at Hand, and would certainly arrive before there was any Occasion of coming to an Action.

“ The Numbers of the faithful Highlanders still increased, till they were strong enough to venture for the East. When I had the Honour of joining your Highness at *Pertb*, I was then assured that the *French* were actually embarked, and waited only a fair Wind; and that a considerable Insurrection would presently appear in the North, and several other Parts of *England*. The Places of the several Risings were particularly mentioned, and we were made acquainted with the Names of many considerable Men in *England*, who had under-

undertaken to appear openly in his Majesty's Interest.

“ We were assured, that his Most Christian Majesty would certainly detain the *English* Forces in *Flanders*; and would hinder the *Dutch* from sending any Troops into *Great-Britain*, by openly declaring your Royal Father his Ally. But how have we been disappointed in every Article of these Promises! The long promised Succours are not to this Day embarked; the *Brest* Squadron, which we were made to believe was to conduct the Transports, has long since sailed; but whether no Man knows; only we are certain, they could not be designed for this Kingdom, for they have had both Time, and frequent fair Winds to have brought them long before now.

“ His Most Christian Majesty has been so far from declaring himself openly in Favour of his Majesty, that his Minister at the *Hague*, peremptorily declared to the States, that his Master had

had no Hand in the *Don Quixote Expedition*, as he was pleased to term your Highness's Undertaking in *Scotland*. The *Dutch* were allowed, without Molestation, to send over 6000 of those Forces which were made Prisoners by the *French* King's Arms: Troops which could be of no Use to the *Dutch* in their own Country by the Capitulation with *France*; Troops, which his Majesty of *France* could hinder being made Use of against us, by a Simple Declaration, that your Royal Father was his Ally; yet this was thought risking too much in Favour of a People who had ventured their All upon the Assurances, Promises, and Faith of the *French* King. And what makes this Disappointment sit the heavier upon us, is, that we are sure, if the *Dutch* had not sent these very identical Troops, they would have been very much embarrassed to have spared others, to perform their Engagements with the Elector of *Hanover*.

“ But the Promise of detaining the *English* Forces was as ill performed as the  
the

the other, tho' that solely depended upon his Most Christian Majesty's General. They had it in their Power to have hinder'd every Man of them from returning to *England*; and either I am very ill inform'd, or they might have made most of them Prisoners, had the *French* General been as sanguine at the latter End of the Campaign, as at the Beginning of it. But they were allow'd to embark at *Williamstadt*, without Interruption, and are now almost all landed in *England*, without the Loss of a Transport; tho' the Possession of *Ostend* enabled his Most Christian Majesty, had he been so inclin'd, to have annoy'd them much.

“ As to our Hopes from *England*, they have been as delusive as *French* Promises. When we arriv'd at *Edinburgh*, and had the Fortune to defeat Sir *John Cope*, our Assurances of a speedy Insurrection in *England* were renew'd, and the Days fix'd; but these, and many others, have passed by, and not the least Appearance of any such Design; tho'

on the Faith of them, we continu'd unactive at *Edinburgh*. We might have proceeded Southward, while the Panick of *Cope's* Defeat was fresh upon People's Minds, and before the Elector's Forces could possibly be got together ; but the Opportunity was lost, in Hopes, Sir, that your *English* Friends would declare for you, and supercede the Necessity of your loyal Clans going out of their own Country. But instead of any such Numbers declaring for you, we were entertain'd with nothing but Associations in all the Parts of *England*, in Defence of the Elector's Right ; and not a Man from that Kingdom either join'd us in *Scotland*, or made any Interest to promote an Insurrection in your Favour, in their own Country.

“ At last, Sir, the Scene was shifted, and new Conditions annex'd to old Promises. We were now told that the *French* Embarkation was delay'd 'till all the *English* Forces were drawn Northward ; and that then an Invasion would be made in some Part of the South, now  
sup-

suppos'd to be left destitute of Troops to defend them ; and that the *English* in the North are now intimidated from Rising, by the Vicinity of the Enemy's Troops ; but promise faithfully to join us, so soon as our Army sets Foot on *English* Ground. The general Disposition of the People is represented to us, as strongly in our Interest ; and we are assur'd, that the Gates of all Towns will almost open of themselves to receive us ; and that the People ardently wish to join us.

“ Notwithstanding the numerous Disappointments we met with from the first Beginning of this Affair, yet we were again persuaded to listen to delusive Promises. We march from *Edinburgh* and enter *England* ; but instead of that Disposition to join us, which we were flatter'd with, we find those who cannot oppose us, fly us ; and those who have the least Shelter from our Resentment, despise us, and treat us with the utmost Contempt.

“ We were assur’d by a Gentleman, upon whose Veracity I always thought I might depend, and who now hears me, that the City of *Carlisle* we have just now pass’d, would open its Gates to us at our first Appearance; nay, that your Highness would have receiv’d the Keys of the City some Miles from the Place. But how we were disappointed, you all know, and with how much Contempt your Highness’s Summons was treated.

“ The Value of the Place I know to be insignificant; nor do I believe the Possession of it would be of any real Service to the main Cause; yet the Repulse we have met with from that poultry Town, has this Influence upon me, to convince me, and I am afraid too late, that we are all made the Tools of *France*; a Nation, whose Faith like that of *Carthage*, is become a Proverb; and there is a little Dependence on the Promise of *English* Malecontents, whose Zeal for your Royal House these fifty Years past, has manifested itself in nothing else but  
Womanish

Womanish Railing, vain Boasting, and noisy Gasconades ; their Affection for you is most elevated when in their Cups ; and their Sense of Loyalty only conspicuous in the Absence of their Reason : Warm'd with Wine and a Tavern Fire, they are Champions in your Cause ; but when cool, their Courage and Zeal, Sir, for you, and yours, evaporate with the Fumes of the Wine.

“ Thus, Sir, I conclude that we have no Dependence on *English* Assistance ; to what Purpose proceed we any further then ? The Elector's Forces are by far superior to ours in Number, daily supplied with Money, Arms, Carriages and Ammunition ; while we are destitute of all these. Your loyal Highlanders will fight for you with as much Zeal and Courage as Men can boast of ; but shall we lead these brave Men to certain Destruction ? Were the Enemy's Number but equal to us, or but exceeded us in a small Proportion, I doubt not, but from the Justice of our Cause



Cause, and the Courage of our Men we might hope for Success; but when they are Three to One, and that we must expect to diminish rather than increase, I would think myself guilty of the grossest Barbarity, should I give my Voice to proceed any further into *England*, until such of this Nation as have promis'd to declare for the Cause, actually join us.

“ I enter'd, Sir, into this Affair, with as much Chearfulness as any Man here; I have contributed as much to support it as any; and I think, I may say without Offence, that I have as much to lose by the Event as most Men, and as little to hope. I shall venture my Life with Pleasure to promote his Majesty's Interest; yet I think I owe something to the Safety of those People who have follow'd my Fortune: I think I am bound in Duty to prevent their Ruin, as much as in my Power, which I think inevitable if they proceed any further; therefore I propose that we return to *Carlisle*, and attempt to possess that City;

ty ; for taking of it may give some Reputation to our Arms, and encourage the *English* to join us, if they have any such Intention ; if they have not, we must then make the best Retreat back to the Highlands while we can, there disperse our unhappy Followers, and shift for ourselves in some foreign Country, where there is more Faith than in either *France*, or *England*.”

The Rebels having slept quietly at *Brampton* for two Nights with full Belies, lying idle from all Action, except Feats of Rapine and Plunder, for they spent those Days in hunting and destroying the Sheep of Lord *Carlisle*'s Tenants, and bearing off the Country People's Geese and other Poultry : They also seiz'd upon all the Horses they could lay hold on, without any Question relating either to Value, or Property ; notwithstanding they declar'd their Design was to redress Grievances, and correct Abuses.

On the 13th the Rebels began to move back towards *Carlisle*, (by what Invitation I don't pretend to say.) That Evening a Non-commission'd Officer went round the Walls, giving Orders that none should presume to fire except he saw something approach him, but nothing appearing, the Night was spent in Silence. In the Morning it was perceivable, that the Rebels had thrown up a considerable Entrenchment under the Covert of a Thorn Hedge, about two hundred Yards distant from the Wall on the South-East Side, on which the Fire from the Garrison was renew'd; but the Rebels made no Return, only in Derision, with their Bonnets, holding them up on the End of their Spades, except one Musquet that was fir'd from behind a Hay Stack. By this, and some other Threats, the Town was so intimidated, that in a Consultation, it was resolv'd to capitulate, which they did on the 14th; a Deputation was sent to the Pretender at *Brampton*, and the Town and Castle was deliver'd up on the 15th. I cannot positively say what the Articles  
of

of Capitulation consisted of, but it appears, that the Garrison were not to march out with the Honours of War, nor to carry any Pieces of Cannon with them.

On the 14th I was on the March with a Party from *Whitehaven*, intending to have thrown them into the Town; but it having capitulated before I reach'd it, prevented me sharing the Fate with them, in taking the Oath not to serve against the House of *Stuart* for a Year and a Day: which, if impos'd, I should have been unwilling to keep. We likewise had sent off several Cart Loads of Powder and Shot for the Use of the Garrison, which was sav'd from falling into the Hands of the Rebels; but they got all the Arms of the Invalids, Militia, and the Light-Horse of the two Counties.

At this Time *Whitehaven* had rais'd ten Companies of 50 Men each, for the Defence of the Place, and rais'd Breast-Works before the Avenues leading to the

the Town, on which they planted Cannon ; but on hearing that *Carlisle*, altho' a strong Garrison, had surrender'd, *Whitehaven* being an open Town, it was thought adviseable to dismount the Guns, and put them on board the Ships, that they might not fall into the Enemy's Hands ; and many of the Houses and Shops were disrob'd, so that all the Horses and Carts with many People, were employ'd for a Day and a Night, in carrying Goods to be put on Board the Ships to be sent to *Dublin*, the *Isle of Man*, &c. So low was the Rebels Credit in *Whitehaven*, that I saw an old Woman carrying away a large Basket full of Empty Bottles, rather than trust them to their *Highland Civility*.

*Lochiel*, as I mention'd before, having had large Dealings with some of our Merchants for Timber, and there being a Dispute to the Amount of twelve or fourteen hundred Pounds betwixt them, it was imagin'd he would come and take by Force, what the Law would not give him a just Title to, which was the chief Reason

Reason why so many Effects were remov'd.

The 16th in the Morning, the Pretender was proclaim'd at *Carlisle*, and after the Proclamation was over, the Corporation walk'd in their Formalities to meet the *Mock Prince*, and conduct him into the City. Thus have I given you an Account of the Siege of *Carlisle*, and, for further Information shall refer you to the following Letter.

A Letter from a Gentleman in *Kendal*,  
dated *Nov. 18.*

*M*OST of our Militia are got Home from *Carlisle*, who generally complained of very ill Usage in that Place; and though perhaps some of them may exaggerate Matters through Resentment, yet by all Accounts, the Conduct of that City fell much short of what was expected from a Place of so much Strength and reputed Loyalty. An Officer in the said Militia, who is a Man of Fortune and good Credit, declares, that *Carlisle* merits  
no

no greater Honour by its Surrender to the Rebels than Edinburgh did. The Garrison wholly consisted of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Militia, together with a few Volunteers, and two imperfect Companies of Invalids. There were besides some Independent Companies of the Town, who would not assist the said Garrison, with more than two or three Men out of a Company; so that last Week they were obliged to be continually upon Duty, and the Week before one half relieved the other alternately. The Militia were also put to other great Hardships; many of the Inhabitants making them pay an exorbitant Price for Provisions; and they could not, for any Money, procure a sufficient Quantity of Straw to lie upon the Walls. Captain Wilson, Son of David Wilson, Esq; Member of Parliament for Westmoreland, paid One Pound Ten Shillings for the Use of a Cobler's Stall under the Walls. Upon the first Approach of the Rebels, the Garrison gave out that they were 3000 strong; upon which the Rebels durst not attempt the City immediately, but went forward towards Brampton;

ton; from whence they returned on the 13th. The Garrison kept continually firing until that Evening, when they were order'd to desist, and they continu'd so all Night, when on the 14th in the Morning it was observ'd, that the Rebels had entrench'd themselves before the Town, on which the Garrison renew'd their Fire, until they were order'd by the Managers of the Town to desist, and come off the Walls; by which it may be suppos'd, the Terms of Capitulation were agreed on. The Duke of Perth, with his Division, were the first of the Rebels that enter'd Carlisle, which they did on the 15th, the Pretender being then seven Miles from the City. They made the Garrison to swear never to appear in Arms any more against them, and Perth shaking the Men by the Hands, told them they were brave Fellows, and offer'd them Money to enlist with him. The Rebels have taken above two hundred good Horses, and all the Arms from the Militia, besides 1000 Stand lodged in the Castle. They also found a rich Booty in the Castle; the People of the Country round about, having

K

brought



*brought thither for Safety, the most valuable of their Effects. One of their Chiefs was kill'd by the Fire from the Walls on the 10th. The Town capitulated on the 14th, and on the 15th about Ten o'Clock in the Morning it was given up, and the Rebels enter'd the City. Several of the Militia endeavour'd to escape, without being oblig'd to take the Oath, as also did some of Cope's Men, who had deserted from the Rebels, one of which they threatened should be shot as an Example to deter others.*

As soon as Marshal *Wade* had Intelligence at *Newcastle*, of the Rout which the Rebels had taken, he resolv'd, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, to march from thence to the Relief of *Carlisle*; and accordingly on the 16th, the Army began to move for that Purpose. His Excellency intended to have begun his March as soon as it was light, but moving from the Left, the *Swiss* Troops had the Van, which delay'd their Motions for several Hours, to the great Prejudice of the Expedition ;  
for

for the Weather being extremely cold, attended with a deep Snow and hard Frost, the Troops suffer'd much. The Major Generals *Howard* and *Oglethorpe*, and the Brigadiers *Ckolmondeley* and *Mordaunt*, marched on Foot, at the Head of the Infantry, to encourage the Soldiers. It was past Twelve o'Clock at Night and very dark, before the front Line got into the Camp at *Orvington*; and tho' the Soldiers marched with great Chearfulness, yet as the Roads were excessive bad and full of Ice, it was apprehended that many of the last Column might drop through Fatigue, and therefore the Major Generals *Husk* and *Oglethorpe* sent out Countrymen with Lights and Carts to assist the Rear-Guard, and bring up the tired Men, in which Service they were assiduously employed until Morning. On the 17th Marshal *Wade* continued his March to *Hexham*, where he arrived with his first Line about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; but the Rear did not come up until Midnight. His Excellency having Intelligence that *Carlisle* had surrender'd,

resolved to march back to *Newcastle*, which he accordingly did ; but the Weather continuing bad, and the Roads being almost impassible, he did not arrive there with his Forces until the 22d, and even then they were so exceedingly fatigued, that had it not been for the peculiar Care taken of them by the People of *Newcastle*, who shewed the utmost Zeal and Affection in providing them good Quarters, they must have suffer'd much more by their cold and dirty March.

This Invasion of the Rebels having thrown all the Northern and Western Parts of the Kingdom into Confusion, Directions were given for forming another Army in *Lancashire*, under the Command of Sir *John Ligonier*, Knight of the *Bath*, a Man of great Experience, Courage and Conduct. The following new rais'd Troops, viz. The Dukes *Montague's* and *Kingston's* Horse ; the Duke of *Ancafter's*, the Earls *Berkley's* *Hallifax's*, *Cholmondley's*, and the Lords *Gower's* and *Herbert's* Regiments of Foot, together with eight old Regiments,

ments, were assigned for this Service; and ordered to march for *Staffordshire*. The City of *Chester* was also put in a Posture of Defence, in a surprizing short Time, by the Care and Vigilance of the Earl of *Cholmondley*. At *Liverpool* likewise, all necessary Precautions were taken, and the Inhabitants of the Town shewed all the Spirit and Resolution that could be desired.

The Inhabitants of *Liverpool*, sensible of what Dangers their Zeal in the Cause of Liberty might expose them to, they were justly alarmed at the rapid Progress of the Rebels, and accordingly the Magistrates, with the principal Merchants and others of the Town, consulted proper Means how to provide for their Safety. The Result of their Deliberation was, to petition his Majesty to raise a Regiment of Foot, which they readily obtain'd, and immediately began to raise able Men. This Body, when completed, consisted of near 700, whom, at their own Expence, they

cloathed, and paid whilst in the Service. The Field-Officers were appointed by the King, and the Command given to the Honourable Colonel *Graham*, an experienc'd Officer. To this Service, the Corporation (besides the worthy Example they set their Fellow-Townsmen, by their own private generous Subscriptions) voted, at two different Times, 2000 *l*. Here I cannot forbear observing, the Chearfulness and Alacrity with which every one contributed to the forwarding this noble Design, since even the poorer Sort did not refuse to cast in their Mite ; and the Rich were not slack in giving according to their Abilities. The next Point to be consider'd was, how to dispose of the Regiment; this caused a Difference of Opinion: Many were for fortifying the Town, and employing these Men as a Garrison ; others argued from the Situation of the Place, that this was scarce practicable. However, upon mature Deliberation, and reflecting, that to provide for their own private Security, while that of the Publick lay at Stake, was  
mean

mean and ungenerous; and therefore unanimously agreed to send them as a Reinforcement to the Royal Army. Accordingly, after having broke down several Bridges, &c. and thereby embarrais'd and greatly retarded the Rebels, they join'd the King's Forces, under the Command of the Duke, and were present at the Siege of *Carlisle*. His Royal Highness was surpriz'd to find them so well disciplin'd, considering the short Time they had been rais'd, and honour'd them with some handsome Compliments on that Account.

In the mean while, the Corporation knowing that the Northern Counties had been severely plunder'd by the Rebels, and fearing least the Royal Army should be much distress'd for Provisions, resolv'd to send a Supply; and holding a Consultation of what Quantity they could raise, sent two Gentlemen of their own Body as Commissioners, to wait upon his Royal Highness the Duke, until the Surrender of *Carlisle*, with the Offers of Bread and other

other Necessaries during that Time ; the Former of which he was graciously pleas'd to accept. After the Reduction of *Carlisle*, his Royal Highness having no further Occasion for their Service, dismis'd the *Liverpool Blues* (for so they were called) with Honour ; and in two Letters wrote by Sir *Everard Faulkener*, by his Command, was pleas'd to thank the Magistracy and Gentlemen of the Town, for their Zeal and Affection for the present Government, which they had so signally demonstrated.

While they were thus taking Care for the Publick Good, they were not entirely unsollicitous about their own particular Security : They consider'd that many Papists and ill-affected Persons liv'd among them, and to prevent any Disturbances these People might possibly occasion, they rais'd six Companies of seventy Men each for their Defence. These they arm'd and disciplin'd, and made Use of them in the Night as a Guard. They were Officer'd by the principal

principal Gentlemen of the Town, and shew'd great Courage and Firmness of Mind; of which I will, to conclude the Account of this Place, give a remarkable Instance. While the Pretender's Army were at *Wigan*, it was expected they would pay a Visit to *Liverpool*; and one Day there was an Account brought that they actually were marching that Way. Hereupon the Gentlemen assembled together, and arm'd as many Men as they could, besides the six Companies, with a View to defend the Town. Towards Evening they sent out a Party on Horseback to reconnoitre the Enemy, who on their Return found the Avenues of the Town guarded; and the lower Stories of the Houses illuminated, with Men planted in the upper ones in Readiness to fire, if a Body of the Rebels should enter the Town: However, on their being assur'd that there was no Appearance of Danger, and that the Rebels had not mov'd from *Wigan*, the Apprehensions of the People were dissipated, and every Thing perfectly quieted. Tho' this was only a mere



mere Preparation, and the Valour of the Men not put to the Trial; yet the Ardour they express'd, and the Readiness they were in, if there was Occasion to engage the Enemy, and not to suffer their Town to be plunder'd without Resistance, sufficiently evidence their Strength of Resolution, and undoubted Fortitude of Mind. There was no Regiment in the Campaign that made a better Appearance than the *Liverpool* Blues; their Officers were a Set of Soldier-like Gentlemen, tho' they had never been bred in the military Way, being mostly Gentlemen, Tradesmen, &c. yet had acquired a very good Discipline, having thrown up their Trade and Merchandize for a Time, and ventur'd their Lives, their Fortunes, and every Thing that was dear to them, in Defence of their King and Country. Such Men ought to be had in the greatest Esteem, by all true Lovers of our happy Establishment.

At this Time the Magistrates of *Liverpool* remov'd all the Powder out of their

their Magazine on board some Ships in the Harbour, as did many of the Merchants and Traders their best Effects, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels ; they likewise remov'd all the Boats and small Craft from the Shore, and put them under the Care of the Ships of War lying in the Road ; at which Time his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was pleas'd to send them the following Letter :

LITCHFIELD, Nov. 29.

*Gentlemen of the Magistracy of LIVER-  
POOL,*

**T**HE Proofs of Fidelity and Zeal which you have given upon this important Occasion, and of which Col. *Graham* has made a very exact Report, are, as they ought to be, very agreeable to me ; and I must earnestly recommend to you to persevere in the same laudable and honourable Course, and at the same Time let you know, how much it will be for the King's and Nation's Service, that you should not be induc'd, either by  
Intrea-

Intreaties or Menaces, to call back your Boats and Vessels of what kind soever, which you have sent off, and put under the Protection of his Majesty's Ships of War, but that you leave them there, in the Persuasion the utmost Care will be had of them, and which, by this Messenger, I recommend in the strongest Manner, to the commanding Officer of those Ships. I am very sorry your Courage and good Affections are put to this severe Trial, and that you are expos'd to so great Inconveniences; but I hope the Time of your Deliverance draws nigh, and that by the Blessing of the Almighty, those insolent Plunderers will very soon receive the just Reward of their Villainies. This Army will be formed in a Day or two, when I shall endeavour to pursue such Courses as will most effectually contribute to that End. I can't help taking Notice to you, how much I am pleas'd with the Account which Col. *Graham* gives me of your Regiment: Be assur'd, I shall be glad to do any Thing that may contribute to your Ease and Contentment; and to give  
you

[ 121 ]!

you the most effective Marks of my  
Esteem ; and that I am, truly,

*Your good Friend,*

W I L L I A M.

By His Royal Highness's Command;

EVERARD FAULKENER.

In my Proposals I only promised to  
give a Description of the Towns thro'  
which I passed with his Majesty's Ar-  
my ; but as \* *Liverpool* has distinguished  
itself by its most unshaken Loyalty, in  
this Time of Trial, I thought proper to  
give a short Description of this Mercan-  
tile Town, by Way of Note.

*The*

---

\* *Liverpool*, or *Lirpool*, is not a very antient Town,  
but is very neat and populous, the People very polite,  
courteous and well-bred. It has three large Churches,  
that call'd *St. George's*, is a very curious Piece of mo-  
dern Architecture, from the Top of which you have a  
View of the Town and adjacent Country, and towards  
the Sea, a most agreeable Prospect of the Ships in th

L

Roa

*The following contains the Route of the Rebel Army from Carlisle to Derby.*

At the same Time when they set out, I did also, in order to reconnoitre them, and go to the *King's* Army.

They took Leave of *Carlisle*, flush'd with their Success; some of them being well

Road and Harbour. There are also four Meeting-houses for Dissenters, viz. Two for the Presbyterians, one for the Quakers, and one for the Baptists, all which live in perfect Harmony with each other; a Virtue deserving to be imitated. There was also at the Time of the Rebellion a large Mass-House, which the Mob could not be restrained from pulling down. At the Head or Extremity of four Streets, which are clean and well paved, stands the Exchange, where from Eleven to One o'Clock, every Day, Merchants, and Masters of Ships meet for Business; over which is the Town-Hall, where the Mayor and Aldermen meet, to regulate the Affairs of the Corporation. It is the most flourishing Sea-Port Town in these Parts, and it may be justly said to vie with the City of *Bristol*, the second Port in *England*, its Customs being encreas'd eight or ten Fold within these forty Years past; and tho' the Town is said to be above three Times as large as it was in the Beginning of the late King *James's* Reign, yet they continue still to build considerably, being well provided with Clay for making Bricks, of which there are many stately Houses raised.

The

well mounted and accoutred, with the Spoil of our Country Trainbands, made a tolerable good Figure; but for the most Part they were a very despicable Mob;

---

The Inhabitants are mostly Merchants, who drive a vast Trade, with good Success and large Stocks, to all the Northern Parts of the World, particularly *Hamburg*, *Norway* and the *Baltick*; to the *British Colonies* in *America*; to *Guinea*, *Ireland*, *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*; so that there is no Trade but that of *Turkey*, *Greenland* and the *East-Indies*, in which they are not concerned. As it imports almost all Kinds of foreign Goods, it has consequently a large Inland Trade, and almost equals that to *Ireland* and *Wales*, with *Bristol*; for as *Bristol* trades chiefly to the South and West Parts of *Ireland*, from *Dublin* in the East, and to *Galloway* West, this Town hath all the Trade of the East and North Shores, from *Dublin* to *Londonderry*. As *Bristol* has the Trade of South *Wales*, and the South-West Counties in *England*, and some North of it as high as *Fridenorth* and *Shrewsbury*; — *Liverpool* has North *Wales*, and all the Northern Counties in *England*, besides what Goods it sends to *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, by the new Navigation of the Rivers *Mersey*, *Weaver* and *Dane*. This Port has wet Docks, in which, by the Help of Flood-Gates, Ships of the largest Burthen may ride afloat when the Tide is out; I saw them this Summer making a Dry-Dock, into which they carry Ships of large Burthen, and keep them dry at High-Water. Here they have brought the Delft and Earthen-Ware to very great Perfection, with which they drive a considerable Trade. Their Delft-Ware very much resembles China.

and

and had it not been for the Arms they carried, it might well be thought that there was a Famine in *Scotland*, and that they came to *England* to beg ; but they soon undeceived us, letting us know they were sturdy Beggars, committing all Manner of Rapines as they ran along the Country ; and their Chiefs threaten'd the Towns where they came with Military Execution, if their Demands were not comply'd with, *viz.* in raising Contributions and collecting the Excise.

*November 20*, after leaving a Garrison in *Carlisle*, this formidable Army, or rather a plundering Mob, to the Number of about 6700 took their Rout in three Columns by Way of *Penrith* (sixteen Miles from *Carlisle*, of which I shall give a Description hereafter) to \* *Kendal*,  
where

---

\* *Kendal*, called also *Kirby Candale*, i.e. a Church in the Valley, situated on the River *Can*, which runs round half of the Town, over which are three Bridges  
of

where on the 22d their Vanguard arrived, headed by Col. *Stuart*, consisting of 120 Horse, mostly Gentlemen, and 60 Foot; the Quarter-Masters took a

---

of Stone with several Arches. It is the largest Town in the County of *Westmoreland*, and is enriched by the Industry of the Townsmen and the Woollen Manufacture, with which they have drove a considerable Trade throughout *England* ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* As early as *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* special Laws were enacted on purpose for regulating *Kendal* Cloths. Queen *Elizabeth* erected it into a Corporation by the Name of Aldermen and Burgeses; and King *James I.* incorporated it with a Mayor, Recorder, Town Clerk, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Burgeses, and two Attorneys; of whom the Mayor, Recorder, and two Senior Aldermen are always Justices of the Peace. It is of Note also for the Manufacture of Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, Worsted and Yarn Stockings. &c. There are seven trading Companies belonging to the Town, viz. Mercers, Sheermen, Cordwainers, Tanners, Glovers, Taylors and Fewterers, who have each their Hall. Altho' this Town is situated nigh a very hilly, mountainous Country (resembling the Highlands of *Scotland*; yet it has a very plentiful Market for all Kinds of Provisions and Woollen Yarn, which the young Women (who are not so handsome as those in *Lancashire*) bring in large Bundles under their Arms to sell. Just opposite the Town, on the East Side of the River, upon a Mount, stands the Ruins of an old Castle, which was formerly of great Note. From *Kendal* to *Lancaster* is 16 computed Miles.



Lift from the Constables of all the Lodgings in the Town ; and, after reviewing all the Houses, deliver'd the Billets themselves. The 23d came in the Lords *Murray, Kilmarnock, Ogilvy, Nairn, &c.* with their Companies, most of which were quarter'd in *Strickland-Gate*. The 24th in the Evening came in the Highland Clans, with their pretended Prince in their Front ; he had walk'd from *Penrith* that Day, which is twenty Miles, and was quarter'd on *Thomas Shepherd, Esq.* Soon after came in the Duke of *Pertb* with 200 Men, who convoy'd their Artillery and Baggage. The Morning after they first came to Town, they made a Proclamation in the Name of their Mock Prince, that the Country-People who brought any Sort of Provisions to Town, both their Persons and Horses should be safe ; which was observ'd for that and the next Day until Night, when the Rebels went out in Parties, took several Horses, and plunder'd the Country in a shameful Manner : These and several other Outrages they committed on *Sunday* ; which so chagrind

grin'd the Country People and Inhabitants of the Town, that on *Monday*, when the main Body of the Rebels went out (tho' there were upwards of 1000 in the Town) they attack'd several of the Horse-Stealers, amongst them were two of their Hussars on Horseback, whom they immediately dismounted, and retook their Horses.

Their Hussars were most of them young Men dress'd in close Plaid-Waistcoats, and large Fur-Caps; but having very bad Horses, it occasion'd them to exert all their Vigour in bringing them to a Gallop, tho' very often the poor Beasts, notwithstanding the Severity used by their Riders, would drop that Speed and take one more suitable to their Age and Infirmities. If the common Men got a Belly-full of Victuals, they were not very curious about the Goodness of it; and as to Lodging, if a little Straw was provided to lie upon, they were intirely easy. The Excise they collected here for six Weeks.

On

On the 24th, the Van of the Rebel Army continu'd, their March by the Way of *Burton* (a Town half Way between *Kendal* and *Lancaster*) to *Lancaster*, where they demanded the publick Money ; but I shall leave them until I give you an Account, that on the 22d of *November*, his Majesty's Ship the *Sheerness* brought into *Deal* a *French* Privateer, call'd the *Soliel*, with a great Number of Arms, design'd for the Use of the Rebels, together with 22 Officers and 60 private Men, exclusive of the Ship's Crew.

A LIST of the principal PRISONERS taken on board the *Soliel*, as their Names were given in by themselves.

Mr. *Ratcliffe*, called Earl of *Derwentwater*, Captain in *Dillon's* Regiment.

Mr. *Ratcliffe*, said to be Son of the former, Captain in Ditto.

*Robert Cameron*, Captain reformed, in *Ruthe's* Regiment.

*Thomas Nairn*, Son to Lord *Nairn*, first Lieutenant in *Ld. Drummond's* Ditto.

*Sam.*

*Sam. Cameron*, second Lieutenant in *Dit.*  
*Patrick Fitzgerald*, Captain in *Buckley's.*  
*James Obanlow*, Captain in *Berwick's.*  
*William Fitzgerald*, second Lieutenant in  
*Buckley's.*

*Corn. Maccarty*, Ensign in *Buckley's.*  
*Alexander Baillie*, Captain in *Drummond's.*  
*Alexander Macdonald*, Captain in *Ditto.*  
*Adam Urquhart*, Lieutenant in *Ditto.*  
*Lewis Sbee*, Captain in *Ruthe's.*  
*Thomas Renally*, Lieutenant in *Lawley's.*  
*John Riley*, Lieutenant in *Buckley's.*  
*Murdock Gennis*, Captain in *Dillon's.*  
*James Seaton*, Captain in *Ruthe's.*  
*Edward Dunn*, Lieutenant in *Ditto.*  
*Merseil Devant*, Lieuteant in *Saintonge's.*  
*Edmund Riley*, Lieutenant in *Dillon's.*  
*Robert Grace*, Capt. reform'd in *Lally's.*  
*Clermont Macdermot*, *Radcliffe's* Equerry.

☞ The Ship taken by the *Sheerness* was formerly called the *Soliel*, but now the *Esperance.*

The 26th, the last Column of the Rebels enter'd *Lancaster*, in such Haste, that they only stay'd to eat some Bread and

and Cheese standing in the Streets, their first Column being then at *Preston*. From \* *Lancaster* to *Preston* is twenty Miles.

---

\* *Lancaster*, the County Town, so call'd from the River *Lon*, (on the Side of which it stands, near its Mouth) gives Name to the County. 'Tis the ancient *Longovicum*, where the Lieutenant of *Britain* kept a Company in Garrison, called the *Longovici*. There are sometimes found the Coins of *Roman* Emperors, especially where the *Benedictine* Friars had once a Cloyster, which *C Camden* says, was the Area of an antient City, that in the Year 1322 was burnt to the Ground by the *Scots*. After this they began to build nearer the River, on the Side of a Green Hill, on the Summit of which stands a fair and strong Castle, and upon the Top of it, at one Corner, is a square Tower called *John a Gaus's* Chair, from whence there is a pleasant Prospect of the adjacent Country, and the Course of the River *Lon*; and towards the Sea you have a most extensive View, even to the *Ile of Man*. Close by the Castle is a large handsome Church, the only one in Town, and a very neat Presbyterian Meeting House. At the Bottom of the Hill there's a very fine Bridge over the *Lon*, to which Ships of Burthen come; and on the steepest Part of it, there hangs a Piece of very antient *Roman* Wall, now called *Weary Well*; in digging a Cellar, several Cups have been found used in Sacrifices. King *John* confirmed to the Burgessees all the Liberties he had granted to those of *Bristol*; and *Edward* the III. granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs, that Pleas and Sessions should be held here, and no where else in the County. It is at present a populous thriving Corporation, trading to the *West-Indies*, with Hard-Ware and Woollen Manufactures, and in Return import Sugars, Rum, Cotton, &c.

The.

The 27th they were at *Garstang*, which is a good thorough-fare Town, half Way betwixt *Lancaster* and *Preston*, where the same Day I was going, but that I met with some Acquaintance at *Lancaster* Town-end, who told me there was not a Possibility for me to pass that Evening, for that the Road was full of straggling Rebels, who robbed all that fell into their Hands; so I returned to my Quarters at the *Sun* in *Lancaster*, where the Magistrates and Gentlemen had taken Care for my Safety, by directing me where to call upon People well affected to the Government, who always were free and willing to give me the best Advice how to proceed. On the 28th I got to *Garstang* (being my first Stage) about Nine in the Morning; and as directed, I alighted at Capt. *Gardner's* at the *Royal Oak*. At my first setting out to reconnoitre the Rebels, I purposed to pass and repass them in the Road in the Station of a Trader, going about my own private Affairs; for which I was provided with Bills of Parcels, Letters of Orders, &c. in case I should be  
 search'd

search'd by them, to make it more evidently appear I was the real Person pretended to be: But being advised not to venture among them, lest I should find it a great Difficulty to acquit myself of their Enquiry, as they might be too penetrating not to see through such a Disguise; and finding my Desires could not be readily fulfill'd this Way, I resolv'd to take some other Method, which should be full as prejudicial as the former, viz. in taking up their Stragglers; and being informed that there were two in the Town which happened to stay behind their Command, I resolv'd to go and take them; for which Purpose I borrowed a Fuzee and a Case of Pistols; when being shew'd to their Quarters, I immediately went in and made them Prisoners, and after disarming them I supply'd myself with their Arms, and committed them to the Care of a Constable, who, with his Guard, conducted them safe to *Lancaster* Castle. In the Road to *Preston*, I picked up another Straggler following his Company; and within two Miles of that Town I met the Rebel-Post, returning  
with

with Dispatches from their Army to Scotland, whom I also made Prisoner, and took from him 49 Letters. I conducted him and the said Straggler to \* *Presston*, intending to deliver them to the

---

\* *Presston*, or *Priests-Town*, so called from the Religious, who were formerly here in great Numbers. As it was first ornamented with the Beauty of Holiness, to it you may add Female Beauty, with which it now shines, the Ladies being very agreeable, and a large Number of Gentry live here. This Town is situated on a clean, delightful Eminence, having handsome Streets, and Variety of Company, who liking the Situation of the Place, are induced to board here; it being one of the prettiest Retirements in England, and may for its Beauty and Largeness compare with most Cities; and for the Politeness of the Inhabitants, none can excel. 'Tis incorporated and govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, eight Aldermen, seventeen Common Council Men, and a Town-Clerk. It was incorporated by King *Henry II.* and had Privileges and large Immunities granted and confirmed by several of his Successors. There are Traces of a Roman Military Way over the Common, from *Ribchester* to the Mouth of the *Ribble*, the Name of a fine River (a large Stone Bridge being extended over it) which plentifully supplies the Town with Fish. It is vulgarly called *Proud Presston* on Account of its being a Place of the best Fashion. 'Tis the Residence of the Officers belonging to the Chancery of the County *Palatine*, Here is a handsome Church and

M

a Town



the Magistrates; but they would neither receive the Prisoners nor Letters, fearing the Consequence of so rash an Undertaking, the Rebels being but just gone out of the Town; and as I had brought those two Rebels into it, they obliged me to carry them out; telling me, that amongst the Crowd in the Streets, there were several who had wore white

---

a Town-Hall; where the Corporation meet for Business, and the Gentlemen and Ladies for Balls and Assemblies. Here is likewise a spacious Market-Place, in the Middle of which stands a fine Obelisk; the Streets are neatly paved, and the Houses well built of Brick, and cover'd with Slate. This Town being a great Thorough-fare, there are many commodious Inns for the Reception of Travellers, but one in particular, known by the Sign of the *Black Bull*, kept by Mrs. *Chesley*: I never met with a better, for all kind of good Eatables, proper Attendance, civil Usage, and a moderate Charge; and where you may have all Things done after an elegant grand Manner, if required. The Trade of the Town is pretty considerable for Linnen, Yarn, Cloth, Cotton, &c. And is remarkable for the Defeat of Duke *Hamilton*, near it, in 1648, when he came to rescue King *Charles I.* from his Imprisonment; and also for the Defeat of the *English* Rebels, who took up Arms against King *George I.* on November 12, 1715. From *Prague*, it is 7. measur'd Miles.

Cockades,

Cockades, that were for going with the Rebels, and would certainly know me again; so that if ever I had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, I might be sure of losing my Life: On which, a Serjeant of the Militia was hired for 1*l.* 5*s.* who with four Men to assist him, carried the above Prisoners to *Lancaster*.

After they were scoured; I fled a-cross the Country, intending to have gone to *Ribchester*, with the Letters, expecting to have been pursued by the Rebel Hussars; but without my Knowledge, the Gentlemen of *Preston* had taken Care for my Safety, by planting a Guard upon the Bridge, with strict Orders to let no Person pass, to prevent the Rebels from having Notice of what had happen'd until I was got out of their Reach. In the Evening I met with a Countryman, of whom I ask'd the Way, and desir'd him, that if he met any of the Rebels enquiring after me, to turn them a contrary Way; which he promised to do; and hinted, that

it was not safe to proceed to *Ribchester*, but on the contrary advised me to make my Way for *Clithero*. Before I got into the right Road for that Place, I came to a deep Brook, over which was a long Stone laid for Foot-Travellers, and in riding over it, one of the hinder Feet of my Horse slipped, and we both fell backwards into a Brook of Water, where I was well dipp'd; but my Horse and self, after a little Toil, got out without any other Damage. Having no Time to lose, I immediately mounted, the Water dripping plentifully from my Cloaths, but my Boots continued full, and my Fire-Arms were likewise wet; which render'd me incapable of making little Resistance, in case I had been closely pursued. In this Plight I continued for some Hours, the Night being very cold and frosty, and knew not the Road until I came to a House, where I hired a Guide, who conducted me over *Longridge Fell*, to *Clithero*, where I arrived about Ten the same Night, and had the Letters opened by a Justice of Peace.

Upon

Upon Examination, there appeared little in them of Consequence, except boasting Epithets of Favours, which they had never receiv'd; alledging, among other Things, that the People of *Lancashire* had joined them, that their Army was increased to 24,000 Men, and that they were going directly for *London*, without Opposition: Two of these deserves particular Notice, and shall be given in their own Words, viz.

## LETTER I.

*WE have taken Carlisle, which is the Key to England! we don't know that there will be another Stroke struck, especially if the French land according to our Expectation. We are going to London without Opposition, and as soon as our Affairs are settled, which I expect will be in about two Months, then I'll return Home to my Family, &c.*

## LETTER II.

*WE have left our heavy Baggage in Carlisle Castle, and march so light,*

*that neither Hedges, Dykes, nor Devils are able to stop us : We have out-stripped Wade, and have nothing to do but to go by Legonier, and so to London, &c.*

These Letters, if they had gone to Scotland, would have been of bad Consequence, in spiriting up the People to Rebellion, especially those who waited to see the Issue of Things ; for all the fore-mention'd 49 Letters, whatever Stile they were writ in, agreed in one Particular, of their going directly to London : Such an Insinuation could not have fail'd of making some think it next to Madness in them to stay behind, and not to follow their Friends to so fine a Place as that huge City, and get a Part of the rich Plunder that was to be had there. When the Rebels were at Lancaster going South, amongst the Multitude which quartered at the Sun, there happened to be two Lowland Gentlemen ; the one was complaining of his Horse, which in some Respect did not please him, to which the other answer'd, *there were monny guid Hors's in London ;* the

the first replied, *I ken that right wee'l,  
we'l ilke' a ene get a Hors in enst we woon  
there, and monny a guid Thing beside.*

The Rebels were at \* *Wigan* on the 28th, when a Party of them went thro' *Leigh*, and an advanced Party enter'd *Manchester* the same Day.

*Manchester* was taken by a Serjeant, a Drum, and a Woman, about Two o'Clock

\* *Wigan* is a fair built Town in the high Post Road, pleasantly situated near the Rife of a Rivulet called *Dugless*. 'Tis a Corporation erected by King *James I.* It has a stately Church, said to be the best endow'd in the County, and the Rector of it is always Lord of the Manor. This Town is famous for its Manufacture of Coverlids, Rugs, Blankets, and other Sorts of Bedding, Brass, Copper, &c. Likewise for extraordinary Coal Mines, which lie contiguous to it, on the Estate of Sir *Roger Bradshaw*, Bart, which they call Kennel Coal, yielding in burning a very clear Flame, and consumes to a white Ash, like Wood. Of these Coals they make many curious Toys, it bearing to be turn'd and polish'd, so as to look like black Marble or Jet, being formed into Snuff-Boxes, Nutmeg-Boxes, Candle-Sticks, Salts, &c. by one *Tostell*, a Turnier, who lives here: It cannot be work'd far distant from where it is got, by Reason of the Hardness which it will acquire through Time when conveyed to distant Places. From *Wigan* to *Manchester* is twelve computed Miles.

o'Clock in the Afternoon, who rode up to the *Bull's-Head*, on Horses with Hempen Halters (a just Emblem of what they deserved) were they dined; after Dinner they beat up for Recruits, and in less than an Hour listed about thirty. They were likewise joined by several others, some of desperate Fortunes, who were modelled into what they called the *Manchester* Regiment; mostly People of the lowest Rank, and the vilest Principles; which occasioned him, who called himself the Duke of *Perth*, to say, 'That if the Devil had come a recruiting, and prefer'd a Shilling more than his Prince, they would have preferred the former;' which no Doubt was a great Disappointment to them; for they had flattered themselves with the Hopes of a considerable Insurrection in their Favour.

On the 29th, a considerable Body of Rebel Horse enter'd *Manchester*, about Ten in the Forenoon, and the *Bellman* was sent about the Town, requiring all such as had any Publick Money in their Hands

Hands to bring it in. About Two in the Afternoon the Pretender, at the Head of a Party of pick'd Highlanders, and in their Dress, marched into *Manchester*; he took up his Quarters at Mr. *Dickinson's*, in *Market-street-Lane*, and was proclaimed in Form. In the Evening the Bellman was again sent about to order the Town to be illuminated; and at Night the Rear of the Army arrived, where they continued for two Days.

On the 30th I got to *Rochdale*, where I very narrowly escaped being taken by a Party of the Rebels, who were there to demand the Militia Arms, Land-Tax, &c. near the End of the Town I met with some Men that had made their Escape, who told me the Rebels were in Pursuit of them to take their Horses; on which I turn'd back with what Speed I could make, until I got to a Mill; the Miller shewed me a Path leading out of the Road to a Village, where one Dr. *Bentley* lived, to which I hastened, stripp'd my Horse, hid the Furniture up in the Hay-Loft, and drew off my Boots, that  
if



if the Rebels chanced to see me, I might pretend that I lived there; by which I escaped. In the Dusk of the Evening I set forwards towards *Rochdale*, and in my Way thither met with a Man, who told me, he had been round the adjacent Country, to order the Arms to be bro't in, and sent to the Rebels next Day; on which I resolved they should not have mine, so threw them over a Garden-Hedge, near the End of the Bridge, where I went late in the Night, with my Landlord, and brought them from thence; and by the Resolution of *Robert Entwistle*, Esq; and some other Gentlemen, the Arms were not sent to the Rebels as agreed on. At *Rochdale* I met with P—— M——, a Gentleman well affected to the Government, who gave me a List of the Road to *Macklesfield*, by which Direction I got safe, altho' not without Difficulty. The Rebels carried off all the Horses they could find about *Manchester*, not excepting their Friends, who, if they solicited on that Score, got for Answer, 'That if they had a Regard for P—— C——, sure they,

‘ they would not refuse so small a Trifle  
 ‘ as a Horse for his Service.’ They also  
 borrowed all the Shoes and Boots they  
 could meet with, so that many were de-  
 prived of their Understandings.

On the 30th, an advanced Guard of  
 the Rebels marched, Part for *Stockport*,  
 (by some called *Stopford*, being a  
 Market Town on the Edge of *Che-*  
*shire*, noted for its Silk-Mills and a  
 very antient Church; situated on the  
 Banks of the River *Mersey*; over it  
 is a neat Stone-Bridge, which divides  
*Lancashire* and *Cheeshire*.) and the rest  
 for *Knotsford*. The said Bridge being  
 broke down by the *Liverpool Blues*,  
 (already taken Notice of) they cross’d  
 over above it.

The next Day a Party of the Rebels,  
 mostly mounted on Horses taken at  
*Preston-pans*, were at *Ashton*, receiv-  
 ing the Excise, Land-Tax, &c. I  
 was there that Evening, and took  
 Advice of the Reverend Mr. *Penny*, how  
 to proceed. It is very remarkable, that  
 in

in their whole Progress, no Discoveries could be made of the Routs they intended to take, because they were never given out above an Hour before their March began, and neither Officers nor Soldiers knew over Night where they were to go, or what Service they had to perform the next Morning; which Secrecy, in all Probability, preserved them from Destruction; since however formidable they might be at a Distance, it was the Opinion of others as well as myself, that they were very far from making a dreadful Appearance. In the mean Time the Duke's Army was forming in *Staffordshire*; for upon the Approach of the Rebels, it was resolved that his Royal Highness should be sent down to command the Forces in that Part of the Kingdom; and accordingly he arrived at *Litchfield* on the 28th of *November*; his Troops at that Time being canton'd, with a Line of Cavalry in their Front, from *Tamworth* to *Stafford*, making a very fine Appearance, being well furnished with Artillery, and whatever else was requisite for

for the Service. As for the Forces of which his Army consisted, I will only say, that the following was looked upon at that Time to be the most authentic Account.

*An exact LIST of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Army.*

F O O T.

Veteran Soldiers	7,500
New rais'd Soldiers	3,000
	<hr/>
	10,500
	<hr/>

H O R S E.

Veteran Horse	1,400
New rais'd Horse	800
	<hr/>
	2,200
	<hr/>

Total of the Army	12,700
	<hr/>

The Army under the Command of Field-Marshal *Wade* began to move towards the latter End of the Month, the

N Cavalry

Cavalry having reached to *Darlington* and *Richmond* by the 25th; and on the 29th, the Marshal with the Infantry was at *Perfbridge*, from whence he proposed to march for *Weaterby*, and there to canton the whole Army in the adjacent Villages; looking upon this as the most convenient Situation, either for distressing the Enemy, in Case they should attempt to return, or for co-operating with his Royal Highness's Forces, as Occasion should require. By these well concerted Dispositions, all Apprehensions of Danger were in a great Measure taken off, and the Country People began every where to recover their Spirits, and put themselves in the best Posture of Defence they could, in Case of their being visited by these Highland Invaders. Such was the Situation of Things at the Close of *November, 1745*.

The Inhabitants of *Scarborough* being sensibly alarmed at the rapid Progress of the Rebels, and the Danger their Town was exposed to, if visited (they having some Time before subscrib'd

320 *l.* for the Service of the Government) on the 22d of *November* chose out of their Body a Committee of twelve Gentlemen to consider how this Money should be applied, who unanimously agreed to lay it out in fortifying the Place; which they immediately set about with so much Alacrity, and without Distinction, under the Direction of Mr. *Vincent*, their Engineer, that in three Weeks Time, with the Labour of 1000 Hands daily, raised Breast-Works and Batteries before the Avenues leading to the Town, from the South to the North Seas, and planted thereon 99 Pieces of Cannon, which were taken from the Shipping in the Harbour, and had in Readiness 2000 Small Arms, and Plenty of Ammunition; which with the Assistance of the Sailors, who seldom fail in their Undertakings, were determined to defend the Town for the Honour of the Government and their own Safety.

I will now return to the Progress of the Rebels, so long as they continued to persist in their wild Notion of marching South.

---

South. They were very industrious in collecting the Excise, and that none might escape them, they had ordered Officers to go about the Country in Foot-Walks: I got Information of one of these Sort, carrying his Bag on his Shoulder, whom I pursued, intending if I came up with him, to have assumed the Office of Collector-General for that Time. I set out from *Ashton* with a Guide, who conducted me to *Samuel Cetham*, Esq; of *Mellor*, on the Edge of *Derbyshire*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County; he sent a Servant with me to Mr. *Royle's* at *Bullock-Smithey*, where I left my *French* Fuzee. Thus I kept to the Left of the Rebels in the Day, having sometimes a View of them, and the Quarters they left in the Day, I always came to at Night; by which I obtained the most authentic Accounts, as well from the best Judges as from my own Observations, of their Proceedings from Place to Place.

*December 1.* The Mock Prince, with the main Body of his Army and all his Artil-

Artillery, entered *Macclesfield*. The Afternoon was spent in scaling and putting in Order their Fire-Arms, as if expecting a Battle soon to come on; but what was the real Intention of the Deputy Pretender and his Council of War it is impossible to say, since it was first believed they intended to have marched into *Wales*; but perceiving if they should accomplish that Scheme, they would certainly be shut up there, and reduced to great Necessities in a mountainous Country, with which they were not acquainted, they abandon'd this Project as impracticable. On the 2d, as their Rear was marching out of *Macclesfield*, one of their Boys wanting to buy a Cap, was shewn to a Shop by one that had deserted from the King's Army, who drew a Dirk from the Boy's Side, with which he stabb'd him in the Thigh, and running through the *Angel Inn*, escaped backwards; upon which Part of the Rebels returned, threatening to burn the Town; and as he who committed the Fact could not be found, they carried away, as Hostages, the Land-



lord of the *Angel*, and the Master of the House adjoining the Shop where the Fact was committed. This shews with what Injustice their arbitrary Power was executed, often punishing the Innocent for the Guilty. That Day I was accompanied by Mr. Royle's Son from *Bullock-Smithey*, to within half a Mile of \* *Macclesfield*, when being informed

---

\* *Macclesfield*, or *Maxfield*, gives Name to a spacious Forest on the Edge of *Derbyshire*, which is water'd (besides other Rivers) by the *Balin*, on which the Town stands. 'Tis an ancient, large Town, one of the fairest in the County, and was erected into a Borough by King *Edward III.* It is govern'd by a Mayor, and enjoys great Privileges and Jurisdictions, by Virtue of the Court, and the Liberties of the Forest. The Church, or rather Chapel, (it being in the Parish of *Presbury*, is a fair Edifice, with a very high Tower Steeple, and a College adjoining to it, with Monuments of the *Savages*, and other Persons of Note. There is also an Oratory in it belonging to the *Earls Rivers*, where are two Brass Plates, on one of which, is a Promise of 26,000 Years, 26 Days Pardon, for saying five Pater-nosters and five Aves. Their chief Manufacture is Buttons. The Free-School is of an ancient Foundation. It first gave Title of Earl to Lord *Gerrard*, of *Brandon*, in the Reign of K. *Char. II.* but new to one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. *George Parker*, Son of *Thomas Parker*, who was created Earl of *Macclesfield*, and Lord High Chancellor, by King *George I.* There are several good Inns, of which the *Angel* is the best, for good Entertainment and civil Usage.

that

that the Rebels were all gone out of the Town, and thinking that I was quite safe, he left me ; but as some of the Rebels had returned on the above Occasion, I rode into the Town too soon, and alighting at the *Angel* Inn, narrowly escaped being taken. I immediately applied to the Mayor, who took proper Care for my Safety ; but not chusing to trust much to their Highland Civility, I was afraid of falling into their Clutches, being sensible they would be more fond of meeting with the Person who had intercepted their Letters, than the Man who had made his Escape thro' the Inn, was unwilling to give them that Satisfaction ; and as the Favours for which they were indebted to me were contained in my Journal, I thought proper to commit it to the Flames, and would have left my Arms with the Mayor, but he told me, if the Rebels should return, and upon Search find any of their Instruments of Death, they might be provok'd to burn his House ; he therefore advised me to leave them at my Inn, they not being accountable for

for what a Traveller left; on which I hid them in my Room, and only acquainted the Hostler. After I was gone (as I was inform'd at my Return) the Chamber-Maid went to make my Bed, and by drawing the Curtains shaked the Bed-Tester, on which a Handful of Bullets trundled out of a disjointed Corner, which excited a Curiosity in her to stand on a Chair to see them from whence they came, where she found my Highland Pistols, which were a Piece of curious Workmanship, the Stock, Lock and Barrel being of polish'd Steel, engraved and inlaid with Silver; and on sweeping under the Bed, she found my Sword, which was also of the Highland Make, by that curious Workman *Andrew Ferrara*; when she came down Stairs, she reported to the House, that some of the Rebels had left their Arms; but the Hostler told her they did not belong to the Rebels, and that he would take Care of them until the Owner returned.

On the 2d of *December*, about 2000 of their Foot passed by *Gosworth*, and  
the

the same Number of Horse and Foot enter'd *Congleton* †.

The same Day in the Evening a Detachment went for *Ashburn*, as if they intended to go to § *Newcastle-Under-Line* ; a Party of their Hussars advancing as far as *Talk o'the' Hill*, where they took Capt. *Vere* Prisoner in the *Red-Lyon* Inn. The Alarm of the Rebels Approach was immediately sent to *Newcastle-Under-Line*.

At

---

† *Congleton*, is a neat Town in *Chester*, about 7 Miles from *Macclesfield*, on the Borders of *Staffordshire*, pleasantly watered on all Sides by the River *Dan*, the Brook *Howley*, and the *Danby Schow* ; it's a Corporation consisting of a Mayor, and six Aldermen, and noted for a good Trade in Leather Gloves, Purfes, and Points. Mr. *Cambden* says, that in his Time it had only one Chapel, and that entirely of Wood, excepting the Choir, and a little Tower ; for the Mother Church was at *Ashbury*, two Miles off. There is now a stately Church besides the above Chapel.

§ *Newcastle-Under-Line*, or *Line*, stands on a Branch of the River *Trent*. Mr. *Cambden* says, that the *New Castle* from whence it was denominated, stands not far from *Chester* *Under-Line*, which is now levelled. It was

At this Time an advanced Party of the King's Troops which lay at *Newcastle-Under-Line*, consisting of about five Regiments of Horse and Foot, hearing of the Approach of the Rebels, the Drums beat to Arms; which put the Inhabitants into the utmost Confusion. The Regiments were all drawn up on the Parade, and rested under Arms for some Time, when about Twelve o'Clock at Night, they marched out of the Town, leaving their Baggage unladen in the Market-Place, and retreated to *Stone-Town-Field*, where his Royal High-

---

was incorporated by King *Henry I.* and is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four Capital Burgesses. The Corporation has a Court, vested with Privileges of holding Pleas for Action under 40 *l.* Here is a Castle which was built in the Reign of King *Henry III.* The Streets are broad and well paved, but most of the Houses are low and thatch'd. They have four Fairs and a Weekly Market, and a great Trade for Cloth. It had four Churches formerly, which are reduced to one, having suffer'd much in the *Barons Wars*. The Town is furrounded with Coal-Pits; and about three Miles from it is a Manufacture of Earthen Ware, which imitates brown *China*, and makes curious black Tea-Pots, &c. resembling *Japan*, being neatly figur'd and gilt.

neis

ness the Duke of *Cumberland* drew up his Army and Artillery, in Expectation that the Rebels would come and give him Battle ; but they not caring to risk the Hazard of an Engagement where his Royal Highness commanded in Person, filed off towards *Leek* and *Ashtburn*, about fifteen Miles from *Derby*. On the 3d his Royal Highness ordered his Army into *Stone*, for Quarters, which were very hard to get, it being but a small Town ; and so many Soldiers soon occasioned a Consumption in the Victuals and Drink.

*December 4.* The young Pretender enter'd *Derby*, with about 500 Horse and 2000 Foot ; and in the Evening, the rest of his Troops, in all about 7000, arrived with a Train of Artillery, consisting of 15 Pieces of small Cannon, and one Co-horn, with all their Baggage.

That Evening the Duke of *Perth*, asking for a News-Paper, the *St. James's Evening-Post* was brought him, dated *Nov. 30*, which contained the following  
*Adver-*


*Advertisement, with a Reward; which he carried to the Pretender the next Morning.*

**R**UN away from their Master at Rome, in the Dog-Days of last August, and since secreted in France, two young Lurchers, of the right Italian Breed; and being of a black Tan Colour, with sharp Noses, long Claws, and hanging Ears, have been taken Abroad for King Charles the Second's Breed; but a Bitch from Italy unfortunately broke the Strain in 88, by admitting into the Kennel, a base Mongrel of another Litter. — They are supposed to be on the Hunt for Prey in the North. They go a full Dog-Trot by Night for fear of being catch'd. They answer to the Names of Hector and Plunder, and will jump and dance at the Sound of the French Horn, being used to that Note by an old Dog-Master at Paris. They prick up their Ears also at the Musick of a Lancashire Hornpipe.

*This*

*This is to give Notice, that whoever can secure this Couple of Curs, and bring them back, either to the Pope's Head at Rome, near St. Peter's Church, or to the Cardinal's Cap at Versailles, or to the King's Arms at Newcastle, or to the Thistle at Edingburgh, or to the Three King's at Brentford, or rather to the Sign of the Axe on Tower-Hill, shall have the Reward of Thirteen-pence Half-penny, or any Sum below a Crown, and the Thanks of all the Powers of Europe, except France, Spain, and the Pope.*

N. B. *They have each a French Collar on, stamp'd with their Father's Arms, a Warming Pan, and the Flower-de-Lis, with this Inscription; We are but Young Puppies of Tencin's-Pack.*

 *Beware of them, for they have got a Smack of the Scots-Mange, and those that are bit by them run mad, and are called JACO-BITES.*

Their whole Force being now together, and the Stragglers and English  
O Recruits



Recruits all come in, they made the most formidable Appearance possible in *Derby* ; yet they used all the Precaution imaginable to hinder an exact Account from being taken of their Number ; which was a Point they laboured to manage with the utmost Diligence, during their whole March, often demanding Billets for ten thousand Men, when they had not above half that Number with them. On their first coming into *Derby*, it was judged, both from the Measures they took, and from the Behaviour of their Chiefs, that they were still disposed to march on. In the Evening they held several Councils of War ; in which the Debates amongst their Chiefs grew too high to be concealed ; yet they agreed upon nothing the first Night, except levying the Publick Money ; which they did with the usual Threats of Military Execution, as they had done in all the Towns they marched through. They also endeavour'd to levy Men here, and beat up publicly for that Purpose, but with very little Success ; for there were very few that took on with them in the  
Town,

Town, and those of the lowest Class, both in Point of Morals as well as Condition ; which plainly shews how low their Credit was sunk.

They continued in *Derby* the next Day ; and in the Afternoon held another great Council, in the Presence of the young Chevalier ; in which, as it was afterwards known, a final Resolution was taken for returning into *Scotland*. There has been various Reasons assigned for their making this sudden Retreat : But as it is my Design to relate known Facts, rather than Conjectures, I shall pass them by, and only offer my own Opinion, which I take to be the true Cause, *viz.* The Disappointment they had met with in the Augmentation of their Forces ; for they flatter'd themselves with a great Insurrection in *England* in their Favour ; *Lancashire* being the Place most depended upon, as appeared by their Letters, for imaginary Succours ; which County they had gone through without receiving the expected Supplies, few having joined them, and those such as I have already

O. 2.                      described,

described, People of desperate Fortunes and vile Principles : All of any Worth or Reputation appear'd hearty and zealous for the Cause of their King and Country, exerting themselves in their several Stations, as became Men who valued the true Interest of a Protestant Government. There was scarce a Town that I came to, when on the Reconnoitre, where I was not known ; but there was an Officer came to take me up for a Rebel ; but when he found his Mistake, I was visited by the Magistrates and Gentlemen of corporated Towns, who congratulated me on my good Success ; with which they appeared to be well pleased. I look upon it as no Discredit to *Lancashire* that the Rebels got some Recruits amongst them, since they were mostly such as were a Nufance to the Country ; and I think it would have been better if *such* in every Country had distinguished themselves according to their Inclination for then they might have had a Chance to be hang'd, or dispatch'd in a readier Way ; by which the Country would have been eased of a Load not worth

worth to be bore above Ground ; and if they had escaped without receiving their Deserts, yet honest Men might know how to place a just Value on such detestable Wretches. It seems most probable, that the small Encouragement which the Rebels met with in the Place where they had the greatest Dependence, might be the Cause of their sudden Retreat.

The Case was much the same in the Year 1715 ; for although a great many *Lancashire* Gentlemen, with their Servants and Friends had join'd the Rebels, yet they were most of them *Papists* ; which made the *Scots* Gentlemen and Highlanders mighty uneasy, very much suspecting the Cause ; for they expected all the High-Church Party to have join'd them ; who, according to *Patton's* History of that Rebellion, are never right hearty for the Cause, 'till they are mellow over a Bottle ;— and then they do not care for venturing their Carcasses any further than the Tavern ; there indeed, (says he) with High-Church and *Ormond*, they would make Men believe ;

(who do not know them) that they would encounter the greatest Opposition in the World ; but after having consulted their Pillows, and the Fume a little evaporated, it is to be observed of them, that they generally become mighty tame, and like the Snail, if you touch their Houses, they hide their Heads, shrink back and pull in their Horns. Upon the Whole, it may be said of the *English Jacobites*, no People in the Universe know better the Difference between *drinking* and *fighting* : It is true, the latter they know not practically ; and I believe they are so well satisfied of the Truth of what they have by Relation, that they never will.——Would toasting Healths, down with the Rump, &c. reduce Kingdoms, mighty Feats would have been perform'd by the Power of the Bottle and Glass ; and if the *French* Monarch had a large Body of these Men in his Service, he would bid fair (if Blusterings could do it) of succeeding in his favourite Scheme of Universal Monarchy.


Notwithstanding all the Artifice used to prevent it, there was, I believe, the most

most true and curious Calculation made of their Number during their Continuance at *Derby* ; which was the more easy to be done, because they staid there so long, had their whole Army with them, and were more regularly quarter'd there than in any other Town during their March : This List being communicated to me, I thought proper to give it a Place here, as it was made by the principal Inhabitants of *Derby* in all its Parishes; and that it might be the more exact, it was taken both the first and second Nights ; so that the small Difference between those Calculations, plainly shews how much they may be depended upon.



**First**

First Night.	Parishes.	Second Night.
1590	St. Warburg's	1641
2979	All-Saints,	3027
1001	St. Peter's	1001
724	St. Michael's	724
714	St. Edmund's	755
<hr/>		<hr/>
7008		7148

 Women and Boys excluded.

The Rebels, during their Stay at *Derby*, were inform'd, that a Subscription had been set on Foot in that Town, for the King's Service, a little before their Arrival, and that the Money was paid in; they presently found Means to procure a Copy of the Subscription Roll, which Sum they demanded under Pain of Military Execution. They were very industrious in providing themselves with Cloaths, Stockings, Shoes, and other Necessaries while at \* *Denby*; and it is.

---

\* *Derby* is the County-Town, and has its Name from having been a Park, or Shelter for Deer, which is partly confirm'd

is not to be supposed that such Customers would pay the full Value for what they had ; so that the Difference between their Price and the just Price of the Commodities and Manufactures they took, might be consider'd as a second Contribution.

Thus have I given a Journal of the Rebels Proceedings whilst they continu'd

---

confirm'd by the Arms of the Town, *viz.* a Buck couchant in a Park. It stands on the West Side of the River *Derwent*, and the South Side of it is water'd by a Rivulet, call'd *Martin-Brook*, which has nine Bridges over it before it falls into the *Derwent*. It has a fair Stone Bridge of seven Arches over the latter, on which formerly stood a Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary*, but is now converted into a Dwelling House. When this Town was first built there is no certain Account ; but some old Churches, and certain Privileges which it enjoys, denotes its being ancient ; for we read that it was a Royal Borough in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, and exempted from paying Toll in *London*, or any Place except *Winchester*, and some few other Towns. In the Time of the *Saxons*, the *Danes* had their Head Quarters here, until *Ethelfred* at the Head of the *Mercian* Forces took it by Surprise, defeated an Army of the *Danes* here, and put them to the Sword. In the South-East Corner of the Town there was formerly a Castle, of which there are now no Tokens but a Hill call'd *Cæu-Castle Hill*, and is a Street leading to *St. Peter's*, which in ancient Deeds is called *Castle-Gate*.



in their wild Notion of marching Southwards ; which, I doubt not, will be more acceptable to my Countrymen from me (being an Eye-Witness) than from Strangers, who must write only upon Hearsay.

On the 4th, the Weather being extremely cold, I rode all Night with a Guide, and about Four o'Clock in the Morning I got to *Stafford*, where his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* was with the Army. The Town was very full ; however, I got my Horse taken Care of at the *Cross-Keys* : By the Length of my Journey, the Roads very bad, the Weather exceeding cold, and the Want of Sleep, it may be supposed I was pretty much fatigued, yet had no Opportunity to get to Bed ; but the Satisfaction of being amidst the King's Troops, with the Help of some good old Beer, and a Fricassee of Rabbits, I was fit to undertake another Day's March. At Half an Hour past Six, I went to his Royal Highness, and acquainted him with the Observations I had made, and repeated the most material.

rial Part of the Letters which I took from the Rebel-Post, not having them with me for fear of being taken. Being joined the King's Army, and having nothing to fear but common Fate, I resolved to take my Chance with them in so good a Cause. There was a House by some Accident set on Fire the Morning that I went into \* *Stafford*.

On the 6th the Rebels made a Feint as if they would have marched for *Lough-*

\* *Stafford* is a Town of great Antiquity; *Cambden* says, it was first built by *Edward* the Senior, under the Name of *Betbeny*, where one *Berteline*, who was afterwards canonized for a Saint, for his great Piety, and leading an Hermit's Life: It was afterwards call'd *Statford*, and now *Stafford*; it is situated in a fruitful Soil, and a sweet Air, on the Bank of the River *Sow*; is adorned with two Churches, one whereof is very large and spacious; and a Free School; beautified with a large and uniform Market-Place, in which is a House where the Affizes are held for the County; the Streets are clean and well paved; the Buildings of Stone and Slate, and some of them very handsome, with several good Inns. I was well accommodated at the *Cross-Keys*. King *John* made this Town a Corporation, and *Edward* VI. confirmed and enlarged the Charter.

*borough*

*borough*, but suddenly retreated Northward, with the utmost Speed, and fled to *Ashburn* that Night. His Royal Highness having taken all the necessary Precautions to prevent their penetrating any further South, and to bring them to a Battle, march'd his Army that Day to *Litchfield*, and the next Day to *Meriden*, and advanced with the Horse to *Coventry*. Most of the Foot encamped on *Meriden* Common, between *Colehill* and *Coventry*. The Soldiers had here the *Quakers* Gift of Flannel Waistcoats. They being a quiet peaceable People don't swear and fight for the King as we do ; the former of which might be omitted without the least Prejudice to our Military Discipline ; for I never heard that bloody Oaths without Action were able to defend a Town ; but Action without Oaths may ; and I don't know any Reason but that an Officer may bear as good a Command with *Yea* and *Nay*, as with *D-m-me Bl--d* and *O-n-s*. Altho' the *Quakers* are not in the Practice of fighting for the King, as I have just observ'd, it being contrary to their Principles to bear Arms, yet they contribute to them that do,

do, in paying the regular Taxes, due to the Government. I have not met with any of them, during the late Rebellion, but what were zealous Friends to the Government.

*Spoken extemporary by a Soldier, the Day after he received a Flannel Waistcoat, thro' the Bounty of the Quakers.*

**T**HIS Friendly Waistcoat keeps my Body warm,  
Intrepid now I march, and fear no Harm !  
Beyond a Coat of Mail, a sure Defender,  
Proof against *Pope*, the *Devil*, and *Pretender*.  
The *Highland Plaid* of no such Power can boast,  
Arm'd thus, I'll rush the foremost in the Host ;  
Exert my utmost Art, my utmost Might,  
And fight for those whose Creed forbids to fight.

At this Time his Excellency Field Marshal *Wade* had marched the Army under his Command to *Wetherby*, where they encamp'd on the 5th; and the same Day Orders were given for the Horse and Dragoons to proceed to *Doncaster*, whither the Foot were to follow. By thus ranging the Troops, had the Rebels delay'd marching for two or three Days, their Retreat would have been completely cut off; and to have proceeded South,

P

they

they must have met with, and been obliged to fight the Duke's Army; which I really believe they never design'd.

It is to be observ'd, that the *second Son* of the Pretender was arriv'd in *France* about this Time, where great Preparations were made for invading this Kingdom; though by the timely Care and prudent Precautions of the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented by the Vigilance of Admiral *Vernon*, who was intrusted with the Command of a Fleet of Men of War in the Channel: Notwithstanding, this occasion'd much Confusion, and prov'd in that Respect of some Service to the Rebels; but in another Sense, prov'd of great Importance to the Nation, since it heighten'd and augmented that Spirit of Zeal and Loyalty which had so conspicuously appeared since the breaking out of the Rebellion, and of which all Ranks and Degrees of People gave at this Time such lively Testimonies, as were sufficient to convince even our Enemies, that his Majesty reigned in the  
Hearts

Hearts and Affections of his Subjects, as well as over their Persons; yet in *Scotland* the Flame of Rebellion began again to spread itself, by the Assistance of the *French*, a Party of whom were landed under *Sir John Drummond*; an Account of which is as follows:

*November 21.* About Five o'Clock in the Evening, a Ship attempting to come into the Harbour of *Montrose*, having no Boat to conduct her, run ashore on the South-Side of the River, and upon the *Hazard Sloop's* firing she put out *British* Colours; but some Hours after it was known she was a *French* Man of War of sixteen Carriage Guns besides Swivels, and that she had brought over the Lord *John Drummond*, with two Companies and a half of his Regiment: She came out in Company with three other Ships, who had on board the rest of the Regiment, but had parted with them in stormy Weather, and they observing the *Hazard Sloop* in the Harbour, supposed her to be one of their Consorts, but on finding their Mistake, they were

employ'd

employ'd that Night in carrying the Cannon ashore from their stranded Ship, and erecting a Battery to command the Harbour.

Admiral *Byng*, who had the Command of the *English* Ships of War on the *Scotch* Coasts, having Information that Lord *John Drummond* was embark'd for *Scotland*, the Admiral order'd some Ships to cruize on the Coast, particularly between *Montrose* and *Stonehaven*, where the *French* Ships had formerly landed ;

but they had been driven off by a Storm.

On the 22d, a Boat belonging to the *Hazard* Sloop was attack'd by a Party of Rebels that had been hovering about the Harbour of *Montrose* for some Time, who killed one, and took four Prisoners and the Boat. On the 24th, the *Milford* and *Ludlow-Castle*, which had been blown off the Coast, return'd much shatter'd.

About this Time the Rebels made a Shift to get Possession of the *Hazard* Sloop

Sloop of War, which they effected in this Manner, viz.

Capt. *Hill*, her Commander, had sent a Party ashore in his Boats, who seized all the Cannon and Arms on board the Ships in the Harbour of *Montrose*, which he put on board a Vessel, in order to be transported to *Leith*. That Night about 200 Highlanders came into the Town, and kept very quiet, suffering no Intelligence to go to the Captain, who next Day sent his Long-Boat with twenty Men ashore, to make further Search for Arms; the Rebels, as soon as they observ'd the Boat fast a-ground, rush'd forward, kill'd one Man, and made the rest Prisoners, without being observed by those on board the Ship; and afterwards, with the Assistance of some Seamen, they mann'd out several Boats, and boldly boarded the Vessel loaded with Cannon and Arms, which rode at some Distance from the *Hazard*, and made themselves Master of her; then, with the Assistance of this Ship, they attack'd the *Hazard*, who having lost so many



many of the Crew, was obliged to strike, after making some Resistance. They gave the Command of the *Hazard*, in the Pretender's Name, to one of the Ship-Masters, who had his Vessel burnt by Capt. *Hill*'s Orders; this Man was very instrumental in taking the *Hazard*. There was another large Ship from *Dunkirk* at *Montrose*; but the *Ludlow-Castle*, which rode at the Mouth of the River, not being a Match for her, was under a Necessity to cut her Cables and put to Sea. Admiral *Byng*, with four Men of War, came before that Harbour; but the Rebels had planted their Cannon so advantageously upon the Beach, that it was impossible to get at them; the *Milford* lost her Bowsprit, and received considerable Damage in her Rigging in attempting it.

About this Time, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, with about 600 Men, was joined by *Glenbucket* with 300, who took Possession of and laid *Aberdeen* under Contribution, besides obliging them to raise 500 Men, or to pay 5 *l.* for each Man wanting

wanting of that Number. Here they proclaimed the Pretender, and likewise his Son Regent, with great Solemnity. Provost *Mearison*, and the Aldermen, who kept a constant Correspondence with the Lord President, fled the City, and had solicited Succours from him and the Earl of *Loudon*, who with Expedition sent a Detachment of 800 Men, to recover *Aberdeen* out of the Hands of the Rebels; but they in that Interim had quitted the City, to go meet Lord *John Drummond*, who was landed at *Montrose*, and whose Force then amounted to about 1700 Men; who hearing of Lord *Loudon's* Detachment on the Road to *Aberdeen*, marched with the greatest Speed possible to get thither before them, and gain'd his Point, while the others were twelve Miles short of the City at *Inverary*, where they intended to lodge that Night; here they thought themselves secure, as having had no Intelligence of this forced March of the Rebels back from *Montrose*. Their Men were disposed of in the neighbouring Village and Farm Houses, except one Company, which

which stay'd with Captain *Monroe* of *Culcairn*, who commanded the Detachment, which, the Evening before, had marched through *Straithbogie*, where 600 of the *Grants* were under Arms; those had promised the Lord President to join Captain *Monroe*; but they let him set forward without fulfilling that Promise.

The Night Captain *Monroe* came to *Inverary*, where he quartered with one Company, he was fallen upon (between Eight and Nine o'Clock, when it was very dark) by the whole Force of the Rebels under Lord *John Drummond*, and Lord *Lewis Gordon*; they immediately assaulted the House in which were Captain *Monroe* and some other Officers, some of whom were undressed and going to Bed. Notwithstanding this Surprise, the Rebels met with a very resolute, sharp and obstinate Resistance; in which there were about 100 Men killed, of whom 40 were Loyalists: Captain *Monroe* and Captain *Mackod*, with a few of the brave Clans of their Names, fought their Way through

through the Multitude; but several other Officers and Men were taken Prisoners and carried to *Aberdeen*, from whence they were removed to *Pertb*.

Lord *John Drummond* on his landing about 500 Men at *Peterhead* and *Mon-trose*, was very soon joined by the Party which Lord *Lewis Gordon* had been raising in the North, as well as by others of the disaffected Clans, such as the *Mackenzies*, the *Mackintoshes*, the *Farguharsons*, and the *Fraziers*. to the Number of about 3000 Men; with which Force he drew down towards *Pertb*, about the Time that the Mock Prince was at *Derby*.

December 21. Lord *John Drummond* set up the *French* Standard at *Dundee*, and read the *French* King's Declaration there, under a triple Discharge of his Artillery; containing in Substance, That he, Lord *John Drummond*, Commander in Chief of his most Christian Majesty's Forces in Scotland, was come to make War against George King of England,  
Electer

*Electors of Hanover, in support of the Family of the Stuarts; declaring that his Most Christian Majesty and the King of Spain, are the Allies of the above Family; that they are resolved to support them with Men, Arms, Ammunition and Money; that whoever shall join and assist Charles P—— of W——, shall have the highest Tokens of Favour; and that whoever shall resist, shall feel the Weight of Military Repentment, in Proportion to the Zeal they shew for his present Majesty.*

The villainous and cruel Method this Desperado took to raise Men for his Master's Service, was not only the readiest Way to stagger the most violent Friends of Jacobitism and Arbitrary Power, but to enflame the Indignation of the loyal Part of the Scots Nation against him: For he sent his Men thro' the Country, with lighted Faggots in their Hands, who called at Gentlemen and Farmers Houses, enquiring how many Men Servants they had; and if they did not immediately send out what-  
ever

ever Number they demanded, they set Fire to their Houses. The Fact will best appear by giving you the Order in full, which was as follows:

By Order of the Right Hon. Lord *Lewis Gordon*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties, and Governor of the Towns of *Aberdeen and Bamff*.

**W**H E R E A S I desired and ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all the *Gentlemen* and their Doers, within the ~~said~~ Counties of *Aberdeen and Bamff*, to send into the Town of *Aberdeen* a well-bodied Man for each 100 l. Scots, their valued Rent, sufficiently cloathed; and in Consequence of my Order he wrote circular Letters to all the Heritors, and the above Counties, desiring them to send in a Man sufficiently cloathed, &c. for each 100 l. Scots, of their valued Rent, which Desire they have not complied with; therefore I order and command you, to take a sufficient Party of my Men, and go to all the Lands in the above Counties, and require from the Heritors, Factors or  
Tenants,

*Tenants, as you think most proper, an able-bodied Man for his M—— K—— J——'s Service, with sufficient Highland Cloaths, Plaid and Arms, for each 100 l. of their valued Rent, or the Sum of 5 l. Sterling Money for each of the above Men, to be paid to J. M. of Stonywood, or his Order, at Aberdeen; and in Case of Refusal of the Man or Money, you are forthwith to burn all the Houses, Corn and Planting upon the aforesaid Estates; and to begin with the Heritor or Factor residing on the Land; and not to leave the said Lands until the above Execution be done, unless they produce Stonywood's Lines, shewing they have delivered him the Man or Money.*

Given at Aberdeen, this 12th Day of  
December, 1745.

*Subscribed,* LEWIS GORDON.

The Earl of Loudon, who was at the Head of a small Body of Men for the King's Service in the North, spared no Pains or Diligence in exciting the well affected

affected Clans to join him ; and by the Reinforcements he received from the Lords *Sutherland* and *Ray*, the *Macleods*, the *Grants*, the *Monroes*, and the *Guns*, he was soon 2000 strong. At *Edinburgh* likewise, and at *Glasgow* they began to raise Men for the Service of the Government, with great Chearfulness and Success ; so that two good Regiments were compleated, besides Independant Companies.

*December 7.* His Royal Highness got certain Intelligence that the Rebels were marching North ; on which he put himself next Morning at the Head of his Horse and Dragoons, with some Volunteers, in order to follow the Rebels and stop them until the Foot came up, which was impossible, for the Rebels Fears were so great that they run Day and Night, until they had got to *Carlisle*, where they had left a Garrison ; their Route was as follows :

*December 7.* They marched from *Ashburn* to *Leek*, destroying in their Passage

Q

sage



sage what they judged might be of Use to the King's Troops that were in Pursuit of them, and shewing a warm Spirit of Resentment for the Disappointments they had met with, which provoked the Country People to do them all the Mischief they could; they carried their Train of Artillery with them.

The 9th about Noon, their Vanguard reached \* *Manchester*, and that Evening

---

\* *Manchester* is situated on the Bank of the River *Irwell*, over which is a stately Stone-Bridge, going into *Salford*, which Village is only separated from *Manchester* by this River, as the City of *London* from *Southwark* by the River *Thames*. Tho' this is no City, Corporation, nor so much as a Town, strictly speaking, the highest Magistrate being a Constable or Headborough, yet it may be stiled the greatest meer Village in *England*, and is more populous than *York*, or most Cities in this Kingdom. The People here, including *Salford*, are computed to be no less than 30,000. As this Town is very populous, so the Inhabitants are very industrious, driving an extraordinary Trade in Fusian Manufactures and that called *Manchester* Cottons for Women's Wear; which it has been famous for above 100 Years, and has been very much improved of late, by some Inventions of Dying and Printing, which with the great Variety

Evening the Mock Prince, with the main of his Army, came there, where they

Variety of other Manufactures, known by the Name of *Manchester Goods*, as *Tickings*, *Linnens*, *Checks*, *Hats*, and all Kinds of what they call *Small Wares*, as *Threads*, *Tapes*, *Filleting*, *Qualities*, &c. which enrich the Town, and render the People industrious, resembling those of *Holland*; the Children here being all employ'd to earn their Bread: They export vast Quantities of their Goods abroad, as to the *West Indies*, &c. As an Inland Town, it has the best Trade of any in these Northern Parts. I have already said that this Town is the most populous, and the Inhabitants the most industrious; to which I may add, that the Buildings are the most sumptuous of any hereabout. Here is a fine Gothic Church, which is Collegiate, built in 1742, a very large, beautiful, and stately Edifice, with a Choir remarkable for its neat and curious carved Work; there belongs to it at present, a College consisting of one Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four singing Men, and four Choristers. The College was originally founded by *Thomas West*, Brother to the Lord *Delamere*, by the Name of *St. Mary's*, in Honour of the *Virgin Mary*, to whom the Parish Church was before dedicated. It was founded a-new by Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1578, under the Name of *Christ's College in Manchester*, which Foundation was afterwards confirmed by King *Charles the First*, in 1636, and incorporated by the same Name, the Statutes for it being drawn up by Archbishop *Lind*. Here is an Hospital, a School, and a large Library well furnished with Books, founded by *Humphry Chetham*, Esq; about one Hundred Years ago, where sixty poor Boys,

they were not received as they had been before ; nor have I heard that the new-made

---

Boys are well maintain'd, cloathed, and instructed in necessary Learning, and then put out Apprentices. As the Inhabitants become more numerous, in Proportion to the Increase of their Trade, a new Parish is erected, and a new Church built in it, dedicated to St. *Anne* ; and the Town is very much improved, by the building of a very handsome Street of stately Houses, at the End of which the said Church is erected. Near this Church stands the *Presbyterian* Meeting House, which was pulled down by the *Jacobite* Mob at the Time of the Rebellion in the Year 1715, but was quickly rebuilt, and is now a very stately Structure, not inferior to any in *London*. This Town has a good Market Place and a modern Exchange, with many other elegant and magnificent Buildings. Here is likewise a small *Baptist* Meeting House, and a *Jacobite* Nonjuring Chapel : I don't know of what Body the Congregation consists, they not allowing any to come amongst them but such as are of their own Sort, who (like the more worshipful Society of Free Masons) are bound by Oath not to divulge what is transacted there, and to be to a just and lawful *Jacobite*, as he or they shall be upon Examination.

In this County the Women are generally very handsome, by which they have acquired the Name of *Lancashire Witches*, which Appellation they really deserve, being very agreeable ; but some of the pretty *Jacobite Witches* chuse to distinguish themselves by wearing Plaid Breast-Knots, Ribbons and Garters tied above the Knee, which may be remonstranced as dangerous to the Constitution ; for that above a Lady's Knee is of so attracting a Quality,

as

made Officers had the Compliments paid  
 them as usual on such Occasions ; but on  
 the

---

as to endanger the drawing his Majesty's good Subjects,  
 not only the Civil, but Military Gentlemen, off their  
 Duty.

If rightly considered, the Fair Sex should exert all  
 their Charms to oppose this *Papish* Scheme, as one of  
 them well represents it thus ;

Surely we Women have the strongest Reason,  
 To stop the Progress of this *Papish* Treason ;  
 When *Female Liberty* is now at Stake,  
 All Women ought to bustle for its Sake.  
 Should these audacious Sons of *Rome* prevail,  
*Vows, Convents, and that heathen Thing a Veil,*  
 Must come in Fashioning such Institutions,  
 Would suit but oddly with our Constitutions :  
 What gay Coquet would brook a *Nun's* Profession ?  
 And we've some private Reasons 'gainst Confession ;  
 Besides our good Men of the *Church*, they say,  
 (Who now, thank Heav'n, may love as well as pray)  
 Must then be only wed to *Cloister'd Houses*,  
 Slap then we're nick'd of 20,000 Spouses ;  
 And Faith no *bad* ones, as I'm told ; then judge ye  
 It's fit we lose our *Benefit of Clergy* ?  
 In *Freedom's* Cause, ye Patriot Fair arise,  
 Exert the *sacred Influence* of your Eyes ;  
 On *Valiant Merit* deign alone to smile,  
 And vindicate the *Glory* of our Isle ;

To

the contrary, the Town's People, or at least the Mob, gave them some pretty visible Marks of their Dislike ; which was punished immediately by an Order or Precept in the Name of the Mock Prince, and signed and sealed by Mr. *Murray*, his Secretary, directed to the Constables and Collectors of the Land-Tax for the Towns of *Manchester* and *Salford*, requiring them to levy and collect, by the next Day at Noon, the Sum of 2500 l. to be paid to Mr. *Murray*, with a Promise of Repayment, when the Country should be settled under his Government.

On the 10th the Rebels left *Manchester*, and continued their March by *Pendleton-Poole* towards *Leigh* and *Wigan*, which last Place they reach'd that Evening, and pushed on from thence to *Preston* the next Day, being extremely apprehensive of finding themselves surrounded in that Neighbourhood.

---

To no base Rebel prostitute your Charms ;  
 In War, disband the Lover who dejects his Arms ;  
 So shall you fire each Hero to his Duty,  
 And British Rights be sav'd by British Beauty.

On

On the 13th, in the Morning, they quitted *Preston*, and continued their March to *Lancaster*, where they set open the Goal, and released the Rebel-Prisoners taken by me, with some others, and behaved in a very rude Manner, as appears by the following Letter transmitted to me by a Friend.

*Lancaster, Dec. 19.*

‘ T H E Rebels in their Passage  
 ‘ thro’ this Town last Week, be-  
 ‘ haved like a Parcel of the most con-  
 ‘ summate Villains : The meaner Part of  
 ‘ them pilfer’d and stole every Thing porta-  
 ‘ ble for their Purpose ; and their Chiefs  
 ‘ sent Ruffians to plunder and extort Money,  
 ‘ in a most brutal Manner, from Gentle-  
 ‘ men who had exerted themselves most  
 ‘ against them. From Mr. *Gillison* they  
 ‘ got 21 l. and a Party of the fiercest of  
 ‘ them were sent to Dr. *Fenton’s*, the  
 ‘ Vicar of this Town, who committed all  
 ‘ the Outrages there, their Malice sug-  
 ‘ gested. The Doctor was fled ; but they  
 ‘ presented

' presented several Pistols and drawn  
 ' Swords at a Time to the Breasts and  
 ' Heads of his Servants, and caused  
 ' every Room, Chest, Drawer, and Box  
 ' in the House, to be opened or broke  
 ' open ; out of which they took what  
 ' they pleased ; and then swore most ve-  
 ' hemently they would burn the House,  
 ' unless 20 l. was paid to redeem it.  
 ' This so terrified an old Lady in the  
 ' House, that she advanced that Sum in  
 ' Behalf of the Doctor. No sooner had  
 ' they got the Money, but they bid the  
 ' Doctor's Servants tell him, that they  
 ' would shoot him thro' the Head when-  
 ' ever they met with him ; for they swore  
 ' they were well informed that he was  
 ' the greatest Enemy they had in *Lan-*  
 ' *castire*, by his frequent preaching against  
 ' them, and intimidating and restraining  
 ' their Friends as a Justice of Peace.'

When they were in this Town, a  
 false Report arose and was carried North,  
*viz.* that the King's Troops had come  
 up with, and totally defeated the Rebels  
 near *Lancaster* ; which caused great Re-  
 joicings

joicings in that Country, and many Candles and Tar-Barrels were burnt at *Whitehaven* on that Occasion, with some Gunpowder.

On the 14th the Rebels continued their Route from *Lancaster* to *Kendal*, where the Duke of *Pertb* with the advanced Guard, to the Number of about 100 Horsemen, enter'd in the Forenoon, but met with a bad Reception from the Townsmen, who were up in Arms to fall on those who had escaped at the supposed Battle; so that they fired on *Pertb's* Men, and there were some killed on both Sides. I have since seen the Place where one of the Rebels was hurt, which is about four Miles from *Kendal*, where he dropp'd and died of his Wounds.

On the 15th, *Pertb* and his Horsemen got to *Penrith*, where the Townsmen fell on them also; on which the Rebels retreated and fled, the Townsmen pursuing for several Miles, so that there was a pretty Sort of a Hunting Match, although the Gentlemen of *Penrith* are not



not accustomed to hunt on a Sunday, yet they followed the Chase that Day with great Alacrity, until they lost both Sight and Scent of them. When the Rebels got back to *Shap*, which is a little Village in the Road betwixt *Penrith* and *Kendal*, the Beacons were lighted on every Side; and being informed that it was done to raise the Country, and that the People were disposed to fall on them, they thought proper to retire to *Kendal*, which they accordingly did about Two in the Morning, where the Pretender with most of his Forces arrived. This Affair was likely to prove of bad Consequence to the Towns of *Kendal* and *Penrith*, had not his Royal Highness been so nigh.

On the 16th, by Break of Day, the Rebels began their March for *Penrith*, which they thought to have reached that Night, but finding it impracticable, they thought fit to halt at *Shap*; where I will leave them for the present, that I may the better give my Readers an Account of the Motions of the King's Forces, in order to overtake them.

*December*

December 8. His Royal Highness set out from *Meridan* Camp, in Pursuit of the Rebels ; and to facilitate his March, the Country People, firm and loyal to their King, brought in Horses to mount 1000 Foot Soldiers, draughted out of several Regiments, that were to follow the Duke in order to overtake the Rebels ; our Foot Soldiers not being accustomed to riding, I thought they look'd odd on Horseback, with their Muskets and Knap-Sacks slung over their Shoulders ; but their Desire to come up with the Rebels, was visible in every one of their Countenances ; with so much Pleasure they rode along, and the Countrymen with fresh Horses coming to remount our Soldiers, running themselves on Foot very chearfully, that it really afforded a most pleasing Prospect.

On the Duke's Arrival at *Cheadle*, in *Staffordshire*, the Country People brought in a Rebel Spy, which they deliver'd to our Army, when on their March to *Macclesfield*, where he was hang'd on a Gibbet, and order'd to swing until Eight o'Clock that Night ; when, about that  
Time,

Time, Mr. G—— A——, an Apothecary and Surgeon, in that Town, went to the Centinel to buy the Body, which he bought for 4 s. 6 d. The Dragoon who sold it thought it a good Price, and the Doctor was likewise well pleased with his Bargain ; intending to anatomize his Carcase, and expected to have had Leather of the Skin (worth his Money) which he accordingly gave to a Tanner to dress ; but the Miracle Mongers ~~said~~, that the Hide was of so holy a Nature, that it would not Tan, nor be confin'd to lie under Water, by any Weight that could be put upon it ; so that the Tanner, after much Labour lost, was obliged to take his holy Hide and bury it. As the Person died a Martyr to a good Cause, as they call it, and enlisted himself under the Banner of Rebellion, with a holy Resolution to murder the King and Royal Family, with all other Hereticks out of the Pale of their Catholick Church ; if this Skin had been preserv'd and well manag'd, by a skilful Priest, there might have been as many Miracles wrought by it, as any holy Relict

lict brought from *Rome*, though bought there at an high Price.

On the 10th, the Duke arrived at *Macclesfield*, with two Regiments of Dragoons, having a Body of 1000 Foot, at no great Distance ; from whence he sent Orders to *Manchester* and other Places, that nothing might be neglected, that would contribute to retard or distress the Enemy.

On the 11th, Major *Wheatley* was detached with an advanced Party of Dragoons to harrafs the Rear of the Rebels, and to join the Light-arm'd Troops that were expected from the other Army ; the Motions of which shall be next accounted for to this Time ; after which the Pursuit was entirely under his Royal Highness's Direction.

His Excellency Field-Marshal *Wade*, having received certain Intelligence of the Proceedings of the Rebels, and of the Situation of the King's Troops, under the Command of his Royal Highness, held, on the 8th of *December*, a  
R great

great Council of War at *Ferry-Bridge*, to consider of the most effectual Means for cutting off the Retreat of the Rebels ; and in this Council of War it was resolved to march directly by *Wakefield* and *Halifax* to *Lancashire*, as the most likely Way to intercept the *Highlanders* ; but arriving at *Wakefield* on the 10th, and having Advice that the main Body of the Rebels were at *Manchester*, and their Van-Guard moving from thence to *Preston*, his Excellency now finding that it was impossible to come up with them, judged it unnecessary to fatigue his Troops with hard Marches, and therefore detached Major-General *Ogletborpe*, on the 10th, with the Cavalry under his Command ; and then he began his March with the rest of his Forces for *Newcastle*.

On the 13th, a great Body of Horse and Dragoons, that were, as has been said, under the Command of Major-General *Ogletborpe*, arrived at *Preston*, having marched 100 Miles in three Days, over Snow and Ice, which was a noble Testimony of Zeal and Spirit, especially in the new-rai's'd Troops. His Royal Highness

Highness arrived about One o'Clock at the same Place, and immediately gave his Orders for continuing the Pursuit of the Rebels, with the utmost Diligence; there was a Rebel Spy taken and executed here.

On the 14th, General *Oglethorpe* advanced towards *Lancaster*, which Place the Duke reached on the 16th. General *Oglethorpe* continued his Pursuit at the Heels of the Rebels, and on the 17th, the Major-General and his Royal Highness enter'd *Kendal*, having now more Hopes of coming up with the Enemy than any Time during the March; and the Dispositions which were made by the Duke for that Purpose were such, as shewed the utmost Penetration and Military Skill.

On *Wednesday* the 18th of *December*, the King's Light Horse, after ten Hours March, came in Sight of the Rebels, near *Lowther-Hall*, where they surprized the Duke's Running Footman and took him Prisoner; from whom they learned, that his Royal Highness with his Cavalry

was coming up at a little Distance ; on which Information the Rebels threw themselves into the Village of *Clifton*, from whence Lord *George Murray*, who commanded the Rear-Guard, dispatch'd his Aid-de-Camp to *Penrith*, which is three Miles, to acquaint the *Pretender* therewith, who immediately ordered a Body of Horse and Foot, to reinforce Lord *George*, and a Design was formed to surprize the Light-Horse ; to which End, a Party marched through Lord *Lonjdale's* Park to get behind them ; in the mean Time, the Rebels at *Clifton* had posted themselves in the most advantageous Manner, by lining every Hedge, Orchard, and Out-house, from the South End of *Clifton*, to *Thomas Savage's*, a Quaker, at the Foot of the Moor, where a Party of the Rebels were posted, and from whence they made the first Fire at the Duke's Hussars. By this Time his Royal Highness, with the Dragoons, was come up, and the Rebels Ambuscade was fully formed ; from whence, it is very likely, the King's Troops might have received considerable Damage, had not *Jonathan Savage*, who

who went thro' the Fields in Danger of his Life, acquainted the Duke with the Rebels Design. His Royal Highness having before sent a Party to *Lowther-Hall*, and to the Wood, and another Party under General *Oglethorpe*, which mov'd to the Right, drew up his Troops on *Clifton Moor*, and advanc'd ; but finding it impossible to come at the Rebels on Horseback, ordered Detachments from *Bland's*, Lord *Mark Kerr's* and *Cobham's* Dragoons to dismount and attack the Ambuscades, and the Posts the Rebels were in Possession of, which they regularly did with great Resolution : The Action was very sharp and desperate while it lasted, but at last ended in our Favour, notwithstanding the Rebels, from their Situation, had greatly the Advantage of us, we being obliged to go over the Hedges up to Boot Tops in Water ; not only so, it being late in the Evening, they could see our Buff-Belts and Lac'd Hats, when we could not so well discern their Blue Bonnets and Dark-colour'd Plaids ; so that we directed our Fire at their Fire, which was very hot on both Sides.



Notwithstanding these Disadvantages, we push'd them with such Intrepidity, that in about an Hour they quitted the Field and the neighbouring Village, and fled to *Penrith*.

It was so late before the Affair was over, and the Country so cover'd, that it was impossible to follow them with any Probability of Success, so that his Royal Highness took up his Quarters at *Thomas Savage's* House, who rejoiced much in Spirit, that such a Guest was come under his Roof. There were of the King's Forces eleven kill'd, and twenty-nine wounded ; of the former there were seven of *Bland's*, three of *Cobham's*, and one of *Mark Kerr's* ; amongst the latter, were four Officers, viz. Colonel *Honywood*, Captain *East*, and the Cornets *Owen* and *Hamilton*. On the Side of the Rebels their Loss is not certainly known, we found five dead in the Field ; and a Countryman told me, that there were about thirty seen, whom the Rebels had thrown into a River, that the Number of their Slain might not

not be known : One of the Duke's Hussars took Mr. *Hamilton*, Captain of the Rebel Hussars, and cut him in the Head. I saw him the Night after the Skirmish in a very bloody Condition, and afterwards saw him executed at *York* ; of which I shall give an Account in its proper Place. One *Ogden* of *Manchester*, was likewise taken by an Hussar, who after he had begg'd his Life, privately drew a Pistol and shot at the Hussar, but missed him ; he in Return, cut *Ogden* down the Side of his Head : I have since been informed that he died in *Lancaster Goal*.

The King's Troops continued under Arms all Night, which was very rainy, and in the Morning we had about sixty of the Rebels Prisoners, many of them being pick'd up by the Country People. Whilst the Rear-Guard of the Rebels was engaged with the King's Forces at *Clifton*, their main Body was at *Penrith*, and so apprehensive of being overtaken, that at Ten o'Clock that Night, they order'd their Artillery and Baggage to advance towards *Carlisle* ; and on the 19th in the Morning

Morning they enter'd that City, excessively fatigued, and in much Confusion ; where I will leave them at this Juncture, until I give an Account of the Means used to recover the City.

On the 19th, his Royal Highness enter'd *Penrith* with his Cavalry, and continued there two Days, until his Infantry came up : His Presence at that Time afforded much Satisfaction to the Town's People ; for nothing but the Intrepidity of the Pursuit could have sav'd the Town from the Resentment of the Rebels, as they had threaten'd them, for driving back the advanced Guard, already taken Notice of, and another Affair that I had forgot to mention in its proper Place, which was as follows :

On the 27th of *November*, Lord *Kilmarnock's* Son, with eighteen other Rebels, came from *Carlisle* to *Penrith*, all on Horseback, with their Swords drawn, and demanded Billets for 1000 Men, whom they pretended were to follow them ; but on perceiving that the Town's People were consulting to fall upon them, they

they rode off in great Haste that Night to *Lowther-Hall*, the Seat of Lord *Londale*, where they lock'd fast the Gates, and set three of their Number to watch the Approach of Disturbers ; the rest went into the House, where they broke fourteen Locks, in order to plunder : They order'd a fine Supper, and got Liquor of all Kinds, expecting to be all well mounted the next Morning ; but one of Lord *Londale's* Stewards getting away to *Penrith*, he returned with about 30, brave stout young Men well armed, who were resolv'd to conquer or die in the Attempt ; they got to *Lowther-Hall* about Eleven that Night, when the Guards having alarmed the Gentlemen, who were just sitting down to Supper, they immediately got to Arms, and there was pretty smart firing on both Sides for about half an Hour ; the one Party being within, and the other without ; but the *Penrith* Men, forced their Way in, and took eleven Prisoners, who were sent to Marshal *Wade's* Army : Three of the Rebels, it was thought, died of their Wounds :  
There

There was but one of the \* *Penrith* Men that was slightly hurt; and as a Recompence for their Bravery, they got fifteen Horses and some good Arms.

Lord

\* *Penrith* is a pretty Market Town, and I believe may be reckon'd the second Town for Wealth in the County of *Cumberland*. It is pleasantly situated on a good Soil, and was fortified on the West Side with a Royal Castle, which in the Reign of *Henry VI.* was repaired out of the Ruins of *Maburgh*, a *Danish* Temple hard by, but is now in Ruins itself. It is adorned with a handsome Church, and has a large Market-Place, where there is an Edifice of Timber, for the Use of such as resort hither to Market, garnished with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, which was the Device of the Earls of *Warwick*. The Town is built of Red Stone, from whence it is called *Penrith*, which in *British* signifies a Red-Hill, or Head. In the Church Yard here, on the North Side, are erected two large Pillars, of about five Yards Distance from each other; it is said they were set up in Memory of one *Sir Edwin Casarius*, in old Times a famous Warrior, of great Strength and Stature, who lived in these Parts, and killed wild Bears in the Forest of *Inglewood*, which much distressed the Country. He was buried here, they say, and that the rude Figures of Bears, which are in Stone, and erected two on each Side of his Grave, between the Pillars, are in Memory of his great Exploits upon those Creatures. Upon the North Outside of the Vestry in the Wall, in rude Characters, is this Writing, for a Memorandum to Posterity, *Fuit Pestis, &c. i. e.* There was a Plague *A.D.* 1598, of which there died at *Kendal* 2500; at *Richmond* 2200; at *Penrith* 2266; and at *Carlisle* 1196.

Lord *Kilmarnock's* Son; and one *C--v--g*, of *Northumberland*, and some others, having been brought up at *Leicester* School, and knowing all the Roads about the House, escaped.

The Rebels did not continue long at *Carlisle*; for after changing the Garrison, on the 20th of *December*, they continued their March Northward, crossing the River *Esk*, tho' very deep; but they chose rather to venture drowning (which was the Fate of some) than stay to give the Duke Battle; so that Day the young Pretender entered *North-Britain*, leaving the Garrison to shift for themselves as well as they could: At his leaving them, he comforted the Garrison with the Promise of a speedy Relief; for as Lord *John Drummond* was landed in *Scotland* with some *French* Forces, he promised to return with them, and desired that they would hold out the Garrison; which they promised to do, to the last Extremity: For this Purpose, they having all the Cannon with them, mounted them on the Walls, and carried all the Provisions they could find, into

into the Castle, leaving the Inhabitants very little to subsist upon ; and they could get none from the adjacent Country, as knowing, that whatever was carried into the Town would be taken from them by the Rebels : But they did not continue in this distressed Condition long ; for on the 20th, the King's Infantry arrived at *Penrith*, and an advanced Party marched to *Hesket*, within eight Miles of *Carlisle* ; but having no Cannon, that Day I was sent to *Whitehaven*, to order the battering Cannon from thence ; the People arose in a Body, and got Horses and Carriages ready with all Expedition : They were ten Pieces of Eighteen Pounders, of which four were drawn by forty Horses of Sir *James Lowther*, Bart. which went along pretty briskly ; but I saw 16 or 18 of the Country Horses to a Gun, and often set, the Roads being very soft. At my Return, on the 22d, I found that *Carlisle* had been invested on the 21st by the King's Troops. Major-General *Bland* with St. *George's* Dragoons, and 300 Men of *Bligh's* Regiment, had taken Post on the *Scotch* Side, with Orders to prevent any Passage over the

the Bridge upon the River *Eden*, which leads directly to the *Scotch Gate*: Major *Adams* with 200 Foot, was posted at *Butcherby* near the *English Gate*, to prevent any of the Garrison escaping that Way: Major *Meriac* at *Cawdey*, near the *Irish Gate*, with the same Orders: And Sir *Andrew Agnew* at the *Salley-Port*, with 300 Men. All the Horse and Foot Guards were canton'd round the Town at a Mile or two Distance. His Royal Highness had fix'd his Head Quarters at *Blackball*; and a great many People came out of the Country to assist the King's Army, with Clubs and Staves, and such other Weapons as they had; the Game-Law forbidding the Use of Fire-Arms. The Countrymen being most of them of no Use, and their Number being about 10,000, his Royal Highness ordered them all to return Home, except a few who were employ'd in cutting Fascines for the Batteries; the Duke's Regular Forces at this Time, were about four Thousand.

S

Field



Field Marshal *Wade* having Intelligence of what had passed at *Clifton*, detached a considerable Body of Foot to reinforce the Duke's Army, and gave such other Orders as were requisite for hastening thither the Artillery and Ammunition that was wanting to carry on the Siege; but all those Wants were supplied from *Whitehaven*. On the 26th, Part of the Cannon from thence arrived: The Rebel Garrison, mostly composed of *English* Recruits, and *Gordon* of *Glenbucket's* Men, commanded by one *Hamilton*, formerly Steward to the Duke of *Gordon*, in all about 400 Men, appeared at first to make a vigorous Defence, firing their Cannon on every Body that appeared.

On the 28th, about Eight in the Morning, our Forces began to batter their four and seven Gun Batteries, with six Eighteen Pounders; at which the Rebel Garrison were as much surprized as if they had felt the Shock of an Earthquake, wondering from whence those roaring Guns came, knowing

knowing that the *English* Army brought none with them; thus we continued playing upon them until Mid-Afternoon, by which Time many of the Rebels Cannon were dismounted, and their Batteries put to Silence; then they retreated to their ten Gun Battery which pointed Eastward, and continued firing from that Time until Morning: In the Night the Rebels were much perplexed with Cohorns that we flung into the Castle; the Sailors from *Whitehaven* assisted in working the Cannon, so that upwards of eleven hundred Shot were fired that Day. We had one Man killed; and the Rebels 16 killed and wounded. On the 19th, it was found necessary to abate the Firing from the Battery for want of Shot. That Day I was sent to order two thousand Cannon Shot, Eighteen Pounders, to be made at a Furnace about twenty-four Miles Distance from the Garrison. During this Interval, the Rebels had got their Batteries repaired, and began afresh to fire on our Battery; but in the Evening several Horses arriving at our Bat-

tery loaden with Shot, his Royal Highness immediately gave Orders to renew the Fire, and that the Guns should be levelled at the Salley-Port, where he intended the Breach should be made; at which they continued battering very briskly for two Hours, and rent the Walls very much.

On the Night of the 29th, his Royal Highness ordered *Belford*, Major of the Train, to raise a new Battery of three Eighteen Pounders, about fifty Yards to the Northward of the former, which was completed by the Morning; but on the first Platoon of the old Battery firing, the Rebels hung out a White Flag; whereupon the Battery ceased, and they called over the Walls, that they had two Hostages ready to be delivered at the *English* Gate; which is on the opposite Side of the Town. About this Time there was a Man taken and brought to the Duke, who produced two Letters, one directed to his Royal Highness, and the other to the Commander of the *Dutch* Troops, supposed to be

be with his Army. They were from a Person styling himself the Commander of the *French* Artillery, and the *French* Garrison that was at, or might come to *Carlisle*, who subscribed his Name *De Geognegan*, for the Defence of the Town and Citadel; the Contents of them were, to summon the Commander of the *Dutch*, to retire with his Troops from the *English* Army, under the specious Pretence of the Capitulation of *Tournay*.

His Royal Highness's *Message* to the Rebels at *Carlisle*, on their hanging out a White Flag, on *Monday Morning*, Dec. 30, 1745.

**H**IS Royal Highness will make no Exchange of Hostages with Rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the White Flag.

To let the French Officer know, if there is one in Town, that there are no Dutch Troops here, but enough of the King's

*King's Troops to chastise the Rebels, and those who dare give them any Assistance.*

Sign'd Col. CONWAY, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness.

*The Answer of John Hamilton, to his Royal Highness the DUKE's Message to the Rebels in Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1745.*

*IN Answer to the short Note sent by his Royal Highness Prince William Duke of Cumberland, the Governor, in Name of himself, and all the Officers and Soldiers, Gunners, and others, belonging to the Garrison, desire to know what Terms his Royal Highness will be pleased to give them upon Surrender of the City and Castle of Carlisle; and which known, his Royal Highness shall be duly acquainted with the Governor and Garrison's last, or ultimate Resolution, the White Flag being hung out on Purpose to obtain a Cessation of Arms for concluding such a Capitulation.*

JOHN HAMILTON.  
This

This was given to the Duke's Aid-de-Camp.

His Royal Highness's *Declaration* to the *Rebels*, sent by the Colonels *Conway* and Lord *Bury*, Aids-de-Camp to his Royal Highness, on receiving *John Hamilton's*, Letter, *December 30*, 1745.

*ALL the Terms his Royal Highness will, or can grant to the Rebel Garrison at Carlisle, are, That they shall not be put to the Sword, but be reserved for the King's Pleasure.*

*If they consent to these Conditions, the Governor and Principal Officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the Castle, Citadel, and all the Gates of the Town are to be taken Possession of forthwith by the King's Troops; all the small Arms are to be lodged in the Town Guard Room, and the rest of the Garrison are to retire to the Cathedral, where a Guard is to be placed over them. No Damage*

*Damages is to be done to the Artillery,  
Arms, and Ammunition.*

*By his Royal Highness's Command,*

*RICHMOND, LENOX, AUBIGNY,*

*Lieutenant General of the King's Forces.*

*Head Quarters at Blackball,*

*Dec. 30. half an Hour past*

*Town in the Afternoon.*

*The Rebels Answer to the Terms offered  
them by his Royal Highness the  
Duke of CUMBERLAND, December  
30, 1745.*

*THE Governor of Carlisle, and all the  
Officers composing the Garrison, agree  
to the Terms of Capitulation given in, and  
subscribed by Order of his Royal High-  
ness, by his Grace the Duke of Rich-  
mond, LENOX, and Aubigny, Lieutenant  
General of his Majesty's Forces, recom-  
mending themselves to his Royal High-  
ness's Clemency, and that his Royal High-  
ness*

*ness will be pleased to interpose for them with his Majesty; and that the Officers Cloaths and Baggage may be safe, with a competent Time to be allowed to the Citizens of Carlisle, to remove their Beds, and Bed-Cloaths, and other Household Furniture impressed from them for the Use of the Garrison in the Castle.*

*December 30, 1745, at Three o'Clock in in the Afternoon.*

After the Capitulation was agreed upon, Brigadier *Bligh* immediately took Possession of the Town with a Detachment of 400 Guards, 700 Foot, and 120 Horse. The Officers yielded themselves Prisoners immediately, and their Men laid down their Arms in the Market-Place, and retired into the Cathedral; so that they defiled the Temple, which used to be the House of Prayer, but was now become a Den of Thieves, where a Guard was set 'till his Royal Highness could otherwise dispose of them: Such was the Issue of this wild Undertaking; and so soon were those who pretended



tended to defend the Place to the last Extremity, reduced to surrender it and themselves Prisoners at Discretion.

*A LIST of the Rebel Officers, &c.  
taken at Carlisle.*

<i>English.</i>	<i>Scots.</i>	<i>French.</i>
Colonel 1	Governor 1	Officers 3
Captains 5	Surgeon 1	Serjeant 1
Lieutenants 6	Captains 6	Private Men 4
Ensigns 7	Lieutenants 7	
Chaplain 1	Ensigns 3	Total 8
Adjutant 1		
Non-Commission Officers & private Men 93	Non-Commission Officers & private Men 256	<i>English</i> 114 <i>Scots</i> 274 <i>French</i> 8
Total 114	Total 274	In all 396

*Artillery.* Brass one and half Pounders with Carriages 6 ; Brass Octagon with Carriage 1 ; Brass four Pounders with

with Carriages 3; Brass Coliorns 4;  
Royals 2.. In all 16.

Of the above-mentioned Prisoners there were seven that had deserted from the King's Army at *Preslon-Pans*, and joined the Rebels; who, with four others of the same Sort, were hanged at *Harriby*.

At the entering of *Carlisle*, I got a Basket-hilted Back-Sword of curious Workmanship; I suppose made in *France* for one of the Rebel Chiefs: The Basket-Hilt was close and well wrought, fit only for a small Hand; the Blade in Proportion was light, well mounted, and gilt, with the Pretender's Effigy engraven on it, holding a Globe in one Hand, and a Scepter in the other, with this Inscription,

Long live King JAMES the Third of Great-Britain.

And on the other Side was,

With this good Sword thy Cause I will maintain  
And for thy Sake, O JAMES, will breathe each Vein.

Although

Although the whole was a Piece of neat Work, yet I had no Fancy to wear it on Account of its Motto.

On the first of *January*, his Royal Highness entered *Carlisle* with all his Army, which filled the Town very full, but did not continue so long ; for the next Day the *Liverpool* Blues and some other Regiments began to march off : I had very good Quarters at the *George*, which I much wanted for some Time past, not having been in Bed, nor my Boots off all the Time that we lay before *Carlisle* ; and as we had bad Weather, the Army in General was very much fatigued with following the Rebels.

It may be expected that I should give the Names of the Officers taken at *Carlisle*.

*English Rebel Officers of the Manchester Regiment.*

Colonel. *Francis Townley, of Lancashire.*

Captains.

**Captains.** *Peter Moss, James Dawson, and George Fletcher, of Lancashire, John Saunderson, of Northumberland, and Andrew Blood, of Yorkshire.*

**Lieutenants.** *Thomas Deacon, Robert Deacon, John Berwick, John Holker, and Thomas Chadwick, of Lancashire, and Thomas Furnival, of Cheshire.*

**Ensigns.** *Charles Deacon, of Lancashire, Charles Taylor, James Wielding, John Betts, and William Bradshaw, of Northumberland, and Samuel Madox, of Cheshire.*

*Thomas Coppock, of Lancashire, made by the Pretender Bishop of Carlisle; but he did not continue long in his Bishoprick, and was the first of his Function that I ever knew to be hanged.*

**Adjutant.** *Thomas Sydall, of Lancashire, Son to the famous Tom Sydall, a Mob Captain, who was Prisoner in Lancaster Goal, for the Riot at Manchester, when the Meeting-House was pulled*  
T
down

down at the Time of the Rebellion in the Year 1715, and set at Liberty by the Rebels ; he was afterwards taken at *Preston*, and his Head became an Ornament for the Top of a Gibbet at *Manchester* ; as that of his Son *Tom Sydall* (with *Thomas Deaton's*) is now to the Exchange, for being concerned in the late Rebellion ; at which, it is said, his Wife can look up with seeming Satisfaction, and say, *She has another Tom Sydall growing up against the next Rebellion.*

Scots R E B E L Officers.

Governor. *John Hamilton.*

Captains. *Robert Forbes*, in *Gordon's* Regiment, and *John Burnet*, in *Grant's*, of *Aberdeenshire*, *George Abernethy*, in *Ogilvie's*, of *Bamffshire*, *Donald M'Donald*, in *Keppoch's*, of *Invernessshire*, *John Comer*, in *Atbols*, of the *Braes of Athol*.

Lieutenants. *Charles Gordon*, in *Ogilvie's*, *James Gordon*, in *Grant's*, of *Aberdeen*.

*Aberdeenshire, Walter Ogilvie, in  
Gordon's, William Stewart, in Roy  
Stewart's, of Bamffshire, Alexander  
M'Grouther, James Nicholson, in  
Perth's, of Perthshire.*

Ensigns. *Walter Mitchell, George Ram-  
sey, in Perth's, of Aberdeenshire,  
James Menzie, of St. Germain's, in  
France, in Roy Stewart's.*

*James Stratten, of Berwickshire, Sur-  
geon to the Garrison.*

Doctor *Abernethy, near Bamff.*— I was  
at his House, when on our March to  
the Highlands, of whom I shall give  
an Account in its proper Place.

### *French OFFICERS.*

Sir *Francis Geognegan, of Tboulouse, Cap-  
tain in Lally's Regiment.*

Sir *John Arbuthnot, of ditto, Captain in  
Drummond's.*

—— *Strickland, of ditto, Colonel,  
in no Regiment.*

*Pierre La Locke*, of *Dieppe*, Serjeant in  
*Lally's*.

*Francis Carpentier*, of ditto.

*Jean Poussin*, of ditto.

*Pierre Vickman*, of ditto.

*Pierre Bourgogne*, of *Tourrant*.

After his Royal Highness had given such Orders, and disposed of all Things as he judg'd most proper, leaving the Command to General *Hawley*, he set out from *Carlisle*, on *Thursday* the Third of *January*, and was at *London* on the *Sunday* following.

On the 3d there was an Accident happen'd at the House of Mr. *Himor*, in *Carlisle*: A Box, in which was some Gunpowder, being laid in a lower Room Window, near some Grenado Shells ready fill'd, and a Case of Pistols, together with some Muskets in the same Room; it being in the House where the Recorder kept his Office, there was a great Resort of People to it, getting their Passports signed; when a Boy accidentally happening to snap one of the  
the

the Pistols, it went off, and fired the Grenado Shells, Powder Box, Pistols and Musquets, which all flew off at once : By the Explosion, the Window and one Man were blown quite into the Street. This caus'd a great Surprise and Confusion, the Occasion not being known ; the Guards stood to their Arms, and the House being all in a Smoak, such as could find the Way to the Door, came out with their Hair singed ; yet it is very remarkable there was no body killed.

Before I follow the Rebels into *Scotland*, I think it proper to return to *London*, (having already mention'd what has been done for the Defence of the Government, in several different Towns and Places ; and to note by the Way, that the Coasts were well secured against the threatned Invasion from *France*, by the Vigilance and Activity of our Sea Commanders) to shew what was doing in that great Metropolis.



His Majesty having resolved to form an Army near *London*, to be ready upon any Emergency that might happen ; Orders were issued *December* the Fourth, for the Regiment of *Scots* Highlanders, and some other Regiments of Horse and Foot, that were quartered about *Deptford*, in *Kent*, to march to *Finchley-Common*, to encamp there. A few Days after, a Train of 32 Pieces of Cannon, with Carriages, Powder-Waggons, &c. were drawn out of the Tower, and twenty-four Chests of Arms were sent from the same Place for the Use of the Army, which his Majesty was determined to command in Person ; but upon Advice that the Rebels were retreated out of *England*, and that there were Grounds to apprehend an Invasion in the South and South-East Part of the Kingdom, the forming a Camp on *Finchley-Common* was countermanded, the Artillery carried back into the Tower, and the Forces which were cantoned at *Barnet*, and in the neighbouring Towns and Villages, were ordered into *Kent* and *Sussex*.

On

On the 7th, a great Number of Sailors attended at the Admiralty, in Consequence of the Intimation that they had that Day received, that their Country stood in Need of their immediate Service, and entered themselves with remarkable Chearfulness and Alacrity; they were ordered on board several Privateers and small Vessels lying in the River, which were taken into the Service of the Government, and were to sail directly to prevent the Landing of the *French* Troops, said to be actually embarked at *Ostend* and *Dunkirk*. Signals were ordered to be placed on the *Sussex*, *Kentish*, and *Essex* Coasts, by hoisting Flags in the Day, and firing Guns in the Night, by which Means Notice of an Invasion would be at the *Tower* and *St. James's Park* in a few Hours. All the *Life-Guards* and *Horse-Grenadiers* were ordered to be ready at the firing of some Guns, which were to be as a Signal. Orders were sent by the Lords of the Admiralty to all Commanders of Ships in the River, not to fire a Gun upon any Account, that the Signal-Guns might be

be the more plainly heard, in Case of any Invasion or Insurrection. Three Thousand Foot and One Thousand Horse were ordered for the Coasts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, and Four Thousand Foot and One Thousand Five Hundred Horse for the Coasts of *Kent* and *Sussex*, in order to be ready to oppose any foreign Invasion. All the Forts and Castles in the Kingdom were ordered to be doubly garrison'd, and a Magazine of Arms to be establish'd in each of the Forts or Castles, in order to obviate the Inconveniency and Danger of waiting for Arms from the *Tower of London*, upon any sudden Emergency.

The Lord-Mayor and Court of Lieutenancy of *London* ordered, “ That  
 “ whereas his Majesty had been pleased  
 “ to direct, that Alarm-Posts should be  
 “ appointed, and proper Signals to give  
 “ Notice to the Guards to march on the  
 “ first Notice of any Tumult or Insur-  
 “ rection in the Cities of *London* or  
 “ *Westminster*; and that the said Signals  
 “ should be seven Cannon, one fired  
 “ every

" every half Minute from the *Tower*,  
 " to be answer'd from St. *James's* Park,  
 " and, *vice versa*, every Officer and  
 " Soldier in the Six Regiments of Militia,  
 " without waiting for Beat of Drum,  
 " or any other Notice, do immediately,  
 " on hearing the said Signals, repair  
 " with their Arms, and the usual Quan-  
 " tity of Powder and Ball, to their re-  
 " spective Rendezvous; the Red Regi-  
 " ment upon *Tower-Hill*, the Green in  
 " *Guildhall-Yard*, the Yellow in St.  
 " *Paul's* Church-Yard, the White at  
 " the *Royal Exchange*, the Blue in old  
 " *Fish-street*, and the Orange Regiment  
 " in *West-Smithfield*." The two Regi-  
 " ments of Tower Hamlets had also the  
 " like Orders; the First to meet on *Tower-*  
 " *Hill*, and the Second in *Sun-Tavern*  
 " Fields, *Shadwell*.

The Veteran Scheme was now in high  
 Esteem, as well for the Benevolence and  
 Humanity in the Design of it, as for the  
 actual Service it did the Common Cause,  
 by animating and encouraging the Sol-  
 diers to fight bravely for their Country,

that

that large Sums were daily entered into the Subscription-Books, which were opened the 27th of *November*, in the Chamberlain's Office at *Guildhall*. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* sent the Gentlemen who were the Managers, a Bank Note of 500 l. the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges subscribed 1200 l. the Chamber of *London* 1000 l. the Gentlemen of the City of *London* paid in 523 l. 19 s. the Body of Civilians in *Doctors Commons* 500 l. the *Drapers* Company 300 l. the *Fishmongers* Company 300 l. and several other Companies 100 l. each, besides Abundance of other Donations both publick and private, that were continually sent in, and subscribed to the said Scheme; so that the Managers were enabled to furnish the Soldiers with all the Necessaries they had Occasion for, to defend them against the Hardships and Inconveniencies of a Winter Campaign, and the Severities of the Northern Climate.

The

The 10th of *December*, at a general Meeting of the Subscribers to the Subscription raised for the better Support and Encouragement of the Soldiers during the Winter Season; towards the Suppression of the Rebellion, a Committee of the principal Subscribers was chosen, for the Disposal of the Money arising from such Subscription; the Proceedings being communicated to his Royal Highness, the Duke of *Cumberland* and *Marshall Wade*, desiring their Opinions how the Money should be best applied, who unanimously resolved, that they should contract for 12,000 Pair of Breeches, 12,000 Shirts, 10,000 Woollen Caps, 10,000 Pair of Woollen Stockings 12,000 Pair of knit Woollen Gloves, 9000 Pair of Woollen Spatterdashies, and 1000 Blankets, to be immediately provided and sent to the Army; and likewise resolved that the Sum of 5000 l. Part of the said Subscription Money already raised, be set a-part for the rewarding of such Soldiers as should be main'd or wounded in the Service; and that the further Sum of 300 l. be applied as

Marshall

Marshal *Wade* should direct, for the more speedy Recovery of the sick Soldiers under his Command, in Augmentation of the Allowance granted by the Crown on that Behalf.

At this Time the Stage-Players were not wanting in their Contribution towards the Soldiers ; the whole Amount of three Nights acting the *Beggar's Opera*, propos'd by Mrs. *Cibber*, who acted *Polly* gratis, making 600 l. was, on the 10th of *December*, paid into the Chamber of *London*, by Mr. *Rich*, for the Encouragement of the Soldiers : Every Comedian play'd gratis, and the Tallow-Chandlers gave the Candles.

At which Time the following

PROLOGUE was spoken.

**M** Ethinks, I see *Britannia's* Genius here,  
Who smiles to find her Guardian Sons your Care ;  
Whilst Every Heart with Indignation glows,  
Warm'd with the Sense of injur'd *Britain's* Woes.

If aught be glorious in a Soldier's Name,  
To your Affections now, how just his Claim !

For

For you his unremitted Zeal defies  
 The changeful Season, and the inclement Skies  
 With painful Steps the tedious March endures,  
 And gives his own Repose to purchase yours.  
 Conscious how much we to their Valour owe,  
 Let us with usual Warmth united shew  
 Ingratitude's a Crime we dare not know

Flush'd with Success, these lawless Vagrants come,  
 From *France* their Maxims, and their Gods from *Rome*,  
 Ruffians who fight not in fair Honour's Cause,  
 For injur'd Rights, or violated Laws;  
 But like the Savage Race they roam for Prey,  
 And where they pass Destruction marks their Way!

O! thou who dost o'er human Acts preside,  
 If *Britain* is thy Care, be *WILLIAM*'s Guide;  
 The noble Youth, whom ev'ry Eye approves,  
 Each Tongue applauds, and ev'ry Soldier loves;  
 In the dire Conflict may thy Power afford  
 Strength to his Arm, and Vict'ry to his Sword;  
 On Freedom's Basis may he fix the Throne,  
 And add new Lustre to his Father's Crown.

Whilst the Rebels were doing the  
 Business of the *French* in the North,  
 vast Preparations were still making on  
 the Coasts of *France* and *French Flan-*  
*ders*, for invading this Kingdom; and  
 the Informations which the Government  
 received of their Embarkations, parti-  
 cularly at *Dunkirk*, induced his Majesty  
 to give such Directions as were necessary

U

for



for appointing proper Alarm-Posts, at which the Troops were to assemble, and such Signals as I have already observed : And at the same Time a Proclamation was issued, commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, to cause the Coasts to be carefully watched ; and upon the first Approach of the Enemy to direct all Horses, Oxen, Cattle, and other Provisions to be driven and removed twenty Miles from the Place where the Enemy should attempt to land ; and such Regiments of regular Troops as were at that Time quartered as I have said, in and about *London*, were ordered down to the Coasts of *Kent*, *Sussex*, &c. These timely Precautions, join'd to the Zeal and Spirit shewn by the Gentlemen, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Maritime Counties, had so good an Effect, together with the Officers of his Majesty's Navy, who served on board the Squadron then in the Channel, that the Designs of the *French* were totally defeated, notwithstanding they frequently changed their Schemes, which served only to fatigue their Troops and to distress their  
Subjects

Subjects to the last Degree, by ruining the little Trade still left in that Kingdom.

As Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and the rest of the Rebel Chiefs in *Scotland*, were all this Time labouring with great Diligence, as well as much Violence, to draw together a considerable Force, in order to join the Pretender on his Return into that Country: The King's loyal Subjects there shewed the greatest Zeal and Spirit, in exerting their utmost Force, in order to oppose them. The City of *Glasgow* particularly distinguished itself upon this Occasion, by levying fifteen Companies of 60 Men each at their own Expence; and having completed them about the 1st of *December*, they marched from thence under the Command of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Hume* for *Sterling*. The City of *Edinburgh* also having receiv'd his Majesty's License for that Purpose raised 1000 Men for the King's Service; and the Earl of *Loudon*, with the Forces under his Command, by marching from

*Inverness*, obliged a Body of the Rebels to raise the Blockade of *Fort-Augustus*, which they had formed under the Command of the Son of Lord *Lovat* ; and at the same Time the *Macleods* and *Munroes* scoured all the North of the Rebels as far as to within 12 Miles of *Aberdeen*. Such were the Transactions in *South* and *North-Britain* to the Close of the Year. But I proceed to give an Account of the Rebels from their Retreat out of *England* to their besieging *Sterling-Castle*.

On the 20th of *December*, after the Rebels had passed the *Eske*, they divided into two Bodies ; the Lesser, consisting of about 2000 Men, march'd to *Ecclefeckon*, where they staid all Night, and the next Day march'd to *Moffat* ; the larger Body of about 4000, proceeded to *Annan*, where they staid all Night, except 500 who continued their March towards *Dumfries* : The Report having reached thither of the Defeat of the Rebels near *Lancaster*, the Inhabitants of *Dumfries* being mostly very loyal People,

People, were preparing to fall upon the dispersed Rebels; as they had done at *Kendal* and *Penrith*; but to their Loss, they found that instead of a few Stragglers which they expected on the 21<sup>st</sup>, the Body of 4000 marched into *Dumfries*, where they lodg'd until *Monday* the 23<sup>d</sup>, and imposed a Contribution on the Town of 2000 l. Sterling, to be paid directly; although this was remonstrated against, as a Thing not only hard, but impracticable, yet it was peremptorily insisted on; but at last, 1100 l. was accepted in Ready Money; they took *Mr. Riddell* and *Mr. Crosby*, as Hostages for the Payment of the Remainder. The Rebels also insisted on 1000 Pair of Shoes; paid nothing for their Quarters; and at their marching off, ordered their Baggage to be sent after them; and if any Person durst presume to molest any of their Stragglers, the Hostages should suffer for the Fault.

They continued their March from *Dumfries* to *Glasgow*, at which City they arrived on the 25<sup>th</sup>, they being but

a very indifferent *Christmas-Box* to the Inhabitants, and many of them got it on the Side of their Head : In the mean Time, the Northern Rebels were moving towards *Perth*, under Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the Master of *Lovat*, and some other Chiefs; so that now it appeared plainly their Design was to collect all their Strength upon the *Forth*, in order to besiege *Sterling Castle*. This Body of the Rebels had some Artillery, Ammunition and Money with them, which had been landed from on board some *Spanish Privateers*, and brought from the West-Coast to *Perth*, which they had fortified for a Place of Arms; they fitted out an arm'd Sloop there, as they did the *Hazard*, which they had taken, and a stout Privateer at *Monroise*.

The main Body of the Rebels continued several Days at *Glasgow*, to the Sorrow of the Inhabitants of that City : It is natural to imagine that the Condition of these People must be remarkably  
unhappy

unhappy, as having the Enemy within  
 their Walls; and many Circumstances  
 attending their Situation, capable of fill-  
 ing them with very afflicting Apprehen-  
 sions, for in the first Place, this City  
 had been always considered at the Head-  
 Quarters of the Whigs in the Reigns of  
*Charles* and *James II.* and was thereby  
 exposed to very indifferent Treatment;  
 in the next, it has been always, since the  
 Revolution, and more especially since the  
 Union, the best affected Place in North-  
 Britain to our Establishment; and lastly,  
 even since the breaking out of the late  
 Rebellion, they had not only shown the  
 greatest Loyalty to the Government, in  
 raising a Regiment for its Service; but  
 had also marched them to *Edinburgh*  
 (and thereby left themselves defenceless)  
 for fear that the Rebels should force  
 them to disband it: Such was the State  
 of this Place at this critical Juncture,  
 when the *Black Prince* enter'd it at the  
 Head of his Forces, and thereby had  
 the Inhabitants at his Mercy. But, no  
 Doubt, they were sensible of their Dan-  
 ger, and they did nothing contrary to  
 their

their Duty to deliver themselves: On the contrary, they shewed very visible Signs of Sorrow and Sadness; and the Chevalier, though he often appeared in Publick, was scarce attended so much as by the Mob. It is not at all strange, that the Behaviour of the Rebels, all Things considered, should be worse at *Glasgow* than at other Places; but so it was; they found themselves in a very rich City, abounding in whatever they wanted; and therefore they considered it as a Magazine, and began to furnish themselves with Broad-Cloth, Tartan, Shoes, Stockings, and Bonnets, to the Amount of 10,000*l.* Sterling; so that by this Means the Pretender in a Manner new-clothed his Army, which proved a great Means of keeping them together; otherwise it is to be supposed, many of them would have deserted.

On the 3d of *January*, having finished their Business at *Glasgow*, glean'd up what they could, and enlisted about 60 Recruits, then it was judg'd Time to remove, and accordingly they marched that

that Day to *Kilsyth*. The Pretender's Son lay at Mr. *Campbel's*, of *Shawfield*, near *Kilsyth*; ordered his Steward to provide every Thing, and promis'd Payment; but next Morning told him, that the Bill should be allowed to his Master at accounting for the Rents of *Kilsyth*, it being a forfeited Estate. The next Day they proceeded to *Bannockburn*, and on the 5th, having most Part of their Forces together, they summon'd the Town and Castle of *Sterling* to surrender; but General *Blakeney* answered, That he would defend the Place to the last Extremity; for as he had liv'd, he was determin'd to die a Man of Honour. Thus I have given you a Journal of the Rebels Proceedings, from their leaving *North-Britain* to *Derby*, and back again; only it is to be observ'd in general, that the *Roman Catholicks* and *Jacobites* were very officious in throwing themselves in their Way, in the Towns and Villages as they marched through, making low Bows; but the Rebels quite out-did them in Complaisance, for they stooped even to their Feet, and stripped them of their Shoes.



Shoes, so that they left many of their Friends and others Bare-foot ; and a Complaint was made to their Officers : their Answer was, *If the Men want Shoes, i.e. Shoes, they must have them.* The Town of *Sterling* is of no great Strength for after some Time spent in Treaty, it surrendered, and the Rebels entered in on the 8th ; when having again summoned the Castle to as little Purpose as before, they took a final Resolution of besieging it in Form, with what Artillery they had ; and accordingly put it in Execution.

His Majesty having thought fit to appoint Lieutenant-General *Hawley*, Commander in Chief of his Forces in *North-Britain*, and Major-General *Huske* to command under him, the Troop that formed the Army in the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, marched from *Newcastle* with great Expedition, and whatever was requisite for their Use, could contribute to facilitate their Motions, was so readily supplied them with  
thei

their Route, that by the 10th, it was judged expedient to dispose Things for advancing towards the Relief of *Sterling* Castle. In the mean Time, the Rebels were very busy in preparing to carry on the Siege.

Lord *George Murray*, and Lord *John Drummond* had been at *Alloway*, concerting how to bring over the Cannon, brought from *Pertb* in Floats, and afterwards survey'd the Passage at *Cambes*, to see if it could be done more conveniently there; they also went to *Dumblain*, leaving 100 Men at *Alloway*.

Before the Rebels entered the Town of *Sterling*, the Militia Officers, with all their Arms, went into the Castle; their Men by small Parties making their Escape. Major-General *Blakeney* was well provided with Men and Provisions, resolving to hold out the Garrison. The Rebels having got all the Cannon over the *Forth*, broke Ground on the 14th; between the Church of *Sterling* and a large House call'd *Mar's Work*, and was

was for erecting a Battery there against the Castle : For this Purpose, five large Pieces of Cannon were lying ready in the Market-Place, and three small ones were coming from *Airth* ; they also sent several Expresses to their Troops in *Perthshire*, to hasten their March towards *Sterling*, where they shut up their Ports, and planted Guards at all the Out-lets of the Town, to prevent the People from coming in for, or going out with Intelligence to the King's Troops. The main Body of the Rebels being about *Falkirk*, had Orders to march upon the 13th towards *Linlithgow*, with all the Waggons and Carts they could get together, for carrying off all the Provisions they could meet with.

On the 13th, Major General *Huske*, marched with eight Regiments from *Edinburgh* to *Linlithgow* : On his Arrival there, the Rebels, on the 14th, marched towards *Sterling*, to their main Body, who had got most of their Friends to the South-Side of the *Forth*, and were endeavouring to spirit up their Men to  
Action ;

Action ; the same Day they got together two Pieces of Cannon of sixteen Pounders, two of eight, and three of three Pounders, and expected four more by Water, for their Battery in the Town : They had also a great Number of Fascines, but had not been able to plant their Cannon ; General *Blakeney* having fired several Times upon them from the Castle, and demolished their Works. Major General *Huske*, with the Forces under him, and the Remains of *Gardiner's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, on the 16th, took Possession of *Falkirk*, and were joined there by 1000 *Argyleshire* Men, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Campbell*, and were followed soon after by General *Hawley*, with the rest of the Army and the Artillery ; early in the Morning of the 17th, *Cobham's* Dragoons came up, when it was resolved to march the next Morning to attack the Rebels, who, by all Accounts, lay in the Enclosures near *Torwood* ; but, by the Reports of several People who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observ'd to be in Motion early in the Morn-

ing, as they had also been on the 16th; some reported that they had been entrenching themselves in *Torwood*, others that they seemed inclinable to raise the Siege of *Sterling* Castle ; but many affirm'd that they meant to advance and meet the King's Troops, who lay encamped on a Spot of low Ground, a Quarter of a Mile South-West of *Falkirk*. The Rebel Army had been encamped on *Plene-Moor*, to the Westward of *Torwood*, about three Miles Distance from one another: They decamp'd in the Morning, marching Eastward ; because the Wind was South-West, they then marched to the South of *Torwood*, in order to get the Windward. At this Distance is is easy to say, Care should have been taken to obtain better Intelligence ; but let us remember, that if an Enemy be irresolute (as was the Case) no certain Intelligence can be obtained.

Lieutenant General *Hawley*, having considered the Situation of Affairs, and the several Accounts received, resolved to defer attacking the Rebels until the  
next

next Day, as well in regard to the Foulness of the Weather, as because he was desirous of obtaining such Intelligence as might enable him to make the most advantageous Dispositions for acting against them with his Cavalry and Artillery: Some Dragoons that had been sent to re-connoitre, returned about Noon, with Intelligence that the Rebels were actually in Motion, in order to attack the King's Forces; and by One in the Afternoon, they were seen about three Miles Distance marching in two Columns towards some rising Ground to the Southward, upon a Moor near *Falkirk*; upon which our Troops got under Arms, and formed immediately in the Front of the Camp, and bent their March towards the same Ground, to which it was apprehended the Rebels were going, being a large Mile to the Left of the Camp; no sooner were the Troops got thither, but they saw the Rebels moving up, their Right extending Southward; but as there was a Morass, or Boggy-Ground, upon our Left, we could not stretch so far as

X 2

they;

they; so that their Left was almost opposite to our Center: Our Foot were formed in two Lines, Part upon Plain Ground, and the rest declining; our Dragoons were on the Left Flank with General *Hawley*; Major General *Huske* commanded on the Right: In this Disposition we moved forwards, having the Morass on our Left; the Dragoons were ordered to advance about fifty Paces before the Front-Line and attack the Rebels Sword in Hand, to give the Left Time to form, and the Lines to advance. The Dragoons attack'd most gallantly, and received the Rebels Fire, which disordered some of the Horses, and they broke upon our Foot, who fired too soon, by which some of the Dragoons were unsaddled; in this Confusion, some of the Dragoons rode quite off from the Field of Battle, and did not stop till they got near *Linlithgow*; on which it was reported that they were all that had escap'd from the Battle: This Disorder occasioned our two Lines of Foot to give Way, and many of them went off: But this Misfortune, which

which at first looked like a lost Battle, was quickly recovered; the Dragoons bravely returned to the Charge, and retrieved their Honour; *Barrel's* and *Ligonier's* were immediately rallied by Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, and being afterwards attacked by a Body of Rebels twenty deep, fairly drove them back, and put them to Flight. At this Time a Body of Foot, by the Care of Major-General *Huske*, formed in the Rear of these two Regiments, which the Rebels seeing, durst not advance; and about the same Time Brigadier *Mordaunt* rallied the Remains of the scattered Battallions into their several Corps, in which he was assisted by the Officers; it was then four o'Clock in the Afternoon, when it rained heavily and blew hard, which, in a great Measure, was the Cause of our Misfortunes, for our Men could not see before them, and consequently the Rebels had the Advantage of us greatly in that Particular: Besides, as it rained hard before, many of the Firelocks were so wet, that it is believed not above one in five, that were attempted to be fired,



went off. Our Loss was but small, not exceeding 300 Men; and it was believed the Rebels lost three Times that Number. It was a Misfortune we could not get up our Artillery to us; for it rain'd so heavily in the Night, and having a steep Hill to ascend, and the Horses but bad, they could not get forward; and when we returned to our Camp, we found the Captain of the Train had abandoned it, and the Drivers run off with their Horses; which obliged us to leave some Pieces of Cannon behind: The Grenadiers of *Barrel's* Regiment drew down one to the Camp, and Horses were got at *Falkirk* to bring off three others. The Evening being excessive rainy, it was thought proper to march the Troops to *Linlithgow* that Night, and put them under Cover; otherwise we should have continued in our Camp, being Masters of the Field of Battle; and Brigadier *Mordaunt* was ordered to take Post there. When we came to strike our Tents, and finding that many of the Drivers had run off with their Horses; immediately the General

neral gave Orders that what Tents were left should be burnt, which was accordingly done.

During the Time the Army was on its March to meet the Rebels, a Body of them, with some Colours, passed the River *Carran*, towards the Right of the Camp, with a Design, I suppose, to attack it; but the *Argyleshire* Men being posted in the Front, kept them in Awe, and effectually frustrated their Intention. The *Glasgow* Regiment was posted at some Farm-Houses, where it was thought they might be of Use, when the Action began, and remained formed there, notwithstanding they saw that the Dragoons, and Part of the Foot, had given Way.

I have also to add, that it had been resolved that the Army should remain at *Lindisgow*, whither it had retired on the 17th at Night; but upon Examination, it was found that the Troops had no Powder that would take Fire, from the excessive Rains for Twenty-four Hours

Hours before ; and therefore a Resolution was taken upon the 19th in the Morning, to march to *Edinburgh* and the Places adjacent, where the whole Army arrived that Afternoon, about Four o'Clock.

The Abandoning the Camp, and the Loss of the Cannon, look'd so like a Defeat, that it gave the *Jacobites* a Handle to vaunt, as if the Rebels had got the Victory, whereas they were indeed beaten by a handful of Men, and fled shamefully. The Facts are true, that the Camp was abandoned and the Cannon lost ; but the first was done with Judgment and preserved the Men, who must have lain upon their Arms all Night, which was so rainy and stormy that they were wet to the Skin, had no Provisions, and would have been subject to continual Alarms all Night ; and the last was occasioned by the Misbehaviour of the Officer who had the Charge of the Train, who finding that he was to be tried by a Court-Martial, cut an Artery in his Arm, which bled him

to

to Death, and so made his Escape, by going out of the World. On the Whole, the Rebels have neither gained Honour nor Advantage by an Action, in which two Regiments, with Part of the Old Buffs, and some others rallied by Major-General *Huske*, in all making not above four Regiments, the Dragoons excepted, fairly drove them out of that Field, which they entered with so promising a Prospect; and in the End, General *Hawley* drew off his Men, and retreated in good Order to this Camp at *Falkirk*: The Enemy did not venture to pursue them, which was greatly owing to the gallant Behaviour of two Squadrons of *Cobham's* Dragoons, and four Battalions of the Right Wing, which composed the Rear-Guard, under the Command of Major-General *Huske*.

Sir *Robert Monroe* was wounded and afterwards taken Prisoner, together with his Brother; the latter was a Surgeon and an eminent Man in his  
Pre-

Profession, who attended Sir *Robert* to the Field, merely out of brotherly Affection; both of which, at the same Time, the Rebels murdered in cold Blood. There was no Account of the Killed and Wounded published by Authority: The Officers in general distinguished themselves extremely, and some very particularly, such as Brigadier-General *Cholmondeley*, who was dangerously wounded, and contracted a Palsy from the Cold he caught in the Field; Major-General *Huske*, by his great Vigilance and Presence of Mind shewn on this Occasion, acquired the highest Reputation; and Brigadier *Mordaunt* was allowed to have done all that could be expected from the most knowing and experienced Officer: It is but also just to the Memory of Colonel *Leguier*, to mention, that although he was in a bad State of Health, for which he was blooded and blister'd, yet he could not be restrain'd from leading his Men to the Field of Battle, where he got wet to the Skin,

kin, by which he contracted a violent Cold and Quinsey, and died thereof : Nay, even in the Battalions, where the Men did not behave so well as might be expected, their Officers shewed themselves to the greatest Advantage, and gave glorious Examples of Intrepidity, though they were but ill copied ; this made the Loss fall heavier amongst them, in Proportion, than has been on the like Occasions. I have endeavoured to calculate the following List of Officers kill'd, &c. from the best Accounts I could then procure.

*A LIST of the OFFICERS kill'd,  
wounded, and taken Prisoners, at the  
Battle of Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1745-6.*

DRAGOONS.

Lieut. Col. Whitney.  
Cornets. Monk and  
Crow.

*Hamilton's.*  
Cornet Smith.

FOOT.

*Blakeney's.*  
Captains. Tod, Kel-  
let, Dalrymple,  
and Edmondson.

Lieut. Fairfield.

*Mon-*

<i>Monroe's.</i>	<i>Garing, Hamilton, Lau- ders, and Hele.</i>
Colonel Sir Robert Monroe.	Lieut. Kirkfon.
Lieut. Col. Biggar.	<i>Howard's.</i>
Capt. Hall, Fitzgerald, Witherall, and Mr. Monroe, Sir Robert's Brother.	Captains. Ofrepo, and Hacket.
<i>Wolfe's.</i>	<i>Cholmondley's.</i>
Captains. Dallons,	Lieut. Col. Powell.

Major *Lockhart* was made Prisoner, and carried away to the Highlands, but joined the King's Army at *Aberdeen*, after having made his Escape, and brought off Prisoner the Rebel Officer that guarded him.

*William Thornton, Esq. of Cattal, in Yorkshire, maintained a Company at his own Expence, marched them to the Battle of Falkirk, where he distinguished himself very gallantly.— I wish I could say that he met with that Respect due to his great Merit. An Officer in the Establishment*

blishment, behaving well, is Praiseworthy, yet he only does his Duty : But a Volunteer that ventures his Life and Fortune in Defence of the Government, in Times of the most imminent Danger and Difficulty, deserves to be had in the highest Esteem, by all true Lovers of our happy Constitution. — Captain *Thornton* and his Men suffered much at the Battle of *Falkirk*, many of them being taken Prisoners ; of twenty that were in Jeopardy, he only, with Difficulty, escaped. As this Action proved fatal to so many Officers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others ; for the Rebels having sent most of the Officers that were taken Prisoners at *Preston-Pans*, to *Glames, Coupar, and Lislie*, when they were drawing together their Forces about *Sterling*, the loyal Inhabitants of *Dundee*, and other Places, formed a Design of rescuing them, and conducted them back to *Edinburgh*, which they executed with great Spirit and Diligence ; and they accordingly arrived at that City on the 19th, the very Day after the Army returned thither

Y

from



from *Linlithgow*.— The releasing of those Officers at this Juncture, was a very seasonable Service, as it visibly preserved them from being hurried by the Rebels into the North, as would undoubtedly have been the Case, if they had remained Prisoners but a few Days longer : It was likewise a full Proof of the steady Loyalty and sincere Attachment to the Government, of those who undertook to rescue them, since they did it at a Time when the Rebels were flushed with their late Advantage ; but the Consequence of the Thing will best appear, by giving the Reader an Account of the Persons that were thus set at Liberty.



A LIST

**A LIST of the OFFICERS retaken  
from the Rebels, by the Militia of the  
Shire of Angus.**

<i>Legonier's Dragoons.</i>	Ensigns.
Quarter-Masters.	Sutherland, Lush,
Wist, and Young.	and Bruce.

<i>Cockran's Marines.</i>	<i>Lascelle's Foot.</i>
Lt. Col. Whiteford.	Major Severn.

<i>Guise's Foot.</i>	Captains. Collier,
Lieut. Patton.	Barlow, Ander-
Ensign Wakeman.	ton, Corbet, and
	Forrester.
	Lieut. Swiney.

<i>Lee's Foot.</i>	Ensigns.
Captain - Lieutenant	Cox, and Goulton.
Kennedy.	

Ensign Archer.	<i>Loudon's Foot.</i>
	Capt. Monroc.

<i>Murray's Foot.</i>	Capt. Lieut. M'Nab.
Major Talbot.	Lieut. Read.
Capt. Leslie.	Ensigns.
Lieutenants. Wall,	Grant, M'Lagan, M'
and Rae.	Ray, and Camp-
	bell.

When the News of the Battle reached *London*, it made it necessary to provide for the immediate Extinction of so dangerous a Flame, by sending down a sufficient Number of Forces, not only to render the Army in *Scotland* more formidable than before, but to encrease its Strength to such a Degree, as to free the Nation from any Apprehensions of its Consequences, in Case the Enemy should grow more numerous, or the *French* or *Spaniards* persist in their Design of attempting an Invasion for their Support, in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions. It was with this View that a Resolution was taken for embarking the *Hessian* Troops in *British* Pay, then in the Neighbourhood of *Antwerp*, for *Scotland*; it was also thought convenient, in order to restore the Spirit of the Soldiers, to extinguish all Animosities and encourage the well-affected in *North-Britain*, that his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* should immediately go down thither: It is true, the embarking the *Hessians* at that Time,

was

was in some Respect inconvenient, as the *French* had just discovered their Design of attacking *Brussels*; but the Necessity of restoring our internal Tranquility, was confess'd both at Home and Abroad, of such high Importance to the Common Cause, as well as of so singular an Import to ourselves, that it was generally approved; as the Consequences which have attended it shews, that it was undertaken upon right Motives. I might here mention some other Methods that were taken to frustrate the Designs of our Enemies, which I will omit for the present, in order to return to the Progress of the Rebels, in the Siege of *Sterling Castle*.

Soon after the Battle, the *Pretender* Son returned with his Forces to *Sterling*, when the Rebels summoned the Castle to surrender in the Morning, and again in the Afternoon; but General *Blakeney* answered, as before, *That as he had always been looked upon as a Man of Honour, the Rebels should find*

*he would die so* ; which they found too true in the End.

*January* the 24th, the Siege proceeded but very slowly ; the Castle had fired so often on the Men at work upon the Batteries, and with so much Exactness, that the Rebels could not get any of their own People to go near them ; for which Reason the *Irish* Brigade, and *Drummond's* Regiment from *France*, were ordered to do that Service.

On the 27th, the Rebels had got two Batteries erected, the one on *Gawan-Hill*, within forty Yards of the Castle, and the other on *Lady's-Hill*. On the 28th, they got Cannon mounted on them, consisting of two Pieces of 18 Pounders, two of 16, and three of 12 Pounders ; and whilst this was doing, they continued to fire upon the Castle with Small Arms, which did little or no Mischief, tho' at the same Time it exposed their Men extremely, and they suffered by the Fire of the Castle.

Castle very severely, which put them more and more out of Humour with the Siege ; and what contributed to encrease their Uneasiness, was the great Want of Provisions, which obliged them to send out Parties, in order to carry off what Meal they could find on all Sides of the Country. The greatest Part of their Army returned into the Neighbourhood of *Falkirk* : They sent away the Prisoners to *Down* Castle on the 24th, except the Officers ; and the *Hazard* Sloop, to which they gave the Name of *Prince Charles* Snow, was refitted and sent to *France*, with the News of their Success ; which they magnified in very high Terms, as appeared by the Accounts of it printed at *Paris*. The Rebels begun to be heartily tired of the Siege, they not liking to fight against Stone-Walls ; although it must be owned they spared no Labour in getting thither their Cannon, though harrassed all the Time by the *Vulture* Sloop, and by Small Craft fill'd with Soldiers, which did them considerable Damage ; neither when it was brought thither

thither and planted could they do much their Batteries being injudiciously erected ; and the Highlandmen shew'd a great Aversion for that Kind of Service, for which they are naturally unfit ; and at the same Time the Garrison did them a great deal of Mischief, tho' they were able to do little or none to the Garrison. As it had been customary for the Rebels to deny their Mortality, General *Blakeney* would not permit them to bury their Dead, in order to convince them, that their Men were not invulnerable ; after that about sixty of the Rebels were killed in one Day, and exposed to View ; then they were convinced of their Frailty. A Drum had been sent about the Town, with Notice, that every Person that was taken near the Castle should be shot ; and that if any of the Town's People entertained any Wives or Children of the Soldiers who were in the Castle, should be punished with Military Execution.

Notwith-

Notwithstanding all the Pains the Rebels had taken in order to carry on the Siege, yet it could scarce be said to advance all the Time they lay before it; but whether they might or not have succeeded, 'tis requisite to mention what Advantages they proposed to themselves by becoming Masters of this Place, and those (though they were many) might be reduced to these Three: First, it would have given them Reputation at Home and Abroad, as *Sterling Castle* is famous, and reputed a Place of greater Importance than it really is: Secondly, if they could have got this Place, and fortified *Roryb*, they might have secured the Country behind them for the Winter; Thirdly, it would have afforded them Means of maintaining themselves along the Coasts, on both Sides of the Island; which would have facilitated their receiving Supplies from Abroad: But the Gallant General *Blakeney*, who still defended the Castle with so much Constancy and Courage, made the *Scots* Rebels quite sick of the Siege, so that their Commanders found it necessary to



to entrust their Works entirely to the *Irish* and *French*, who by this Means were excessively weakened and fatigued, having seven *French* Officers kill'd in one Day, which put them into great Confusion; where I shall leave them for the present, and re-assume the Progress of our Army.

After the necessary Preparations were made for taking the Field again, and marching a second Time to the Relief of General *Blakeney*, the Troops seemed to be exceedingly mortified at the late Miscarriage, and shew'd an earnest Desire to repair it, by marching again to attack the Rebels; for which the necessary Preparations were made, and the Army, in a few Days, was in every Respect in a better Condition, and better provided than before.

On the 30th in the Morning, to the great Surprize and Joy of the Army, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Edinburgh*, after a Journey amazingly expeditious, considering

fidering the Rigour of the Season.—  
 He was receiv'd with all the Testi-  
 monies of Loyalty and Affection that  
 could possibly be express'd, the Army  
 looking upon his Presence as a sure  
 Omen of Victory, and all Ranks and  
 Degrees of People being delighted, at  
 beholding a Prince, with whose Repu-  
 tation they were so well acquainted,  
 and by whom they had just Reason to  
 expect being restor'd to the peaceable  
 Possession of those Blessings, which,  
 under the mild Government of the  
 King his Father, they had, until the  
 breaking out of this Rebellion, constantly  
 enjoy'd. The Sight of the Duke ban-  
 nish'd all Remembrances of the late  
 untoward Accident, and the Troops  
 shew'd uncommon Ardour to be led  
 (bad as the Weather was) into the Field  
 again.

His Royal Highness review'd the  
 Forces next Day, and march'd them  
 in two Columns, consisting of fourteen  
 Battalions; the *Argyleshire* Men, toge-  
 ther with *Cobham's* Dragoons, lead-  
 ing

ing the Van. He quartered that Night at *Linlithgow* with eight Battalions; Brigadier *Mordaunt* was at *Burrowstoness*; the Dragoons lay in adjacent Villages; and Colonel *Campbell* with his brave loyal Highland-Men, took Post in the Front of the Army, towards the *Avon*. There was at this Time a considerable Body of the Rebels at *Falkirk*, who immediately retired towards *Torwood*, where it was given out that they were to be join'd by the rest of their Forces from *Sterling*; though it was afterwards known there never was any such Intention.

The next Morning his Royal Highness made the necessary Dispositions for continuing his March; at which Time, all the Officers and Soldiers, shewed the greatest Alacrity imaginable. The March was not long begun before Advice was brought, that the Rebels, instead of preparing for an Engagement, were actually re-passing the *Forth*, with all the Diligence imaginable; and what gave Credit to this, was their advanc'd Guards

Guards retiring every where with the utmost Precipitation. This News was soon after put out of Dispute, by the Noise they heard of two great Reports, like the blowing up of Magazines ; upon which Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached with the Dragoons and the *Argyleshire* Men to harrafs the Rebels in their Retreat. The Brigadier with the Troops under his Command, arrived at *Sterling* late that Evening, where they found the Rebels had abandon'd their Camp, with all their Artillery, and had blown up their Magazine of about 6000 Weight of Powder, which they kept in the Church of *St. Ninian*, a small Village just at the Entrance of *Sterling* ; they set Fire to it by discharging a Musket into the Powder ; there were three Men ordered to perform this Operation, but the first Firing served ; the Church gave a terrible Shock, and destroyed several of the Rebels who were the Actors of this Tragedy, and nine of the Townsmen were also buried in the Ruins, which some of our Soldiers dug out for their

Z

Cloaths,

Cloaths, whilst we halted at *Sterling* : Its great Shock also broke all the Windows in the Village, so that they appeared like to so many Bawdy-Houses : The Rebels likewise left behind them all the wounded Men they had made Prisoners in the late Action, and about twenty of their own sick Men ; but it was so late when the King's Forces arrived, that it was judged needless to continue the Pursuit that Night.

The Rebel Army passed the *Forth*, at a Ford about four Miles above the Town ; for one Arch of the Bridge was blown up by General *Blakeney's* Order, so that they could not pass over it.

*February* the 2d, about One in the Afternoon, his Royal Highness enter'd *Sterling* \*, and receiv'd the Compliments

---

\* *Sterling* is much like *Edinburgh*, all up Hill, the Castle making the Top of the Town : The great Street in this Town looks very grand, the Houses are exceeding

ments of General *Blakeney*, and the Officers of his Garrison, on that memorable Occasion: At the same Time his Royal Highness was pleased to testify his entire Satisfaction, with Respect to the gallant Defence the General had made, by which a Place of so much Importance had been preserved, and the Designs of the Enemy defeated.

One of the great Arches of *Sterling-Bridge* being blown up, the King's

---

ing high, and there are several very antique Buildings in the highest Part of the Town, but greatly decay'd by being neglected. The Castle is not so very difficult of Access as that of *Edinburgh*, but is esteemed equally as strong, being built on a very high Rock: The Walls are capable of mounting more Cannon; there is also a Battery that commands the Bridge, which is of great Importance, and seems to be the main End for which it was built: The Walls, with Variety of Casemats, and all the Outworks, are very firm, and in good Condition: The River *Forth* runs very near the Castle, having a great many winding Turns, which begins a little below the Bridge at *Sterling*, and continues to *Alloway*, the Seat of the Earl of *Mar*, which is 24 Miles by Water, and only 4 by Land: The Bridge of *Sterling* is a very noble Structure, consisting of four very large Arches with Watch Towers on each Side.

Forces were obliged to stay until it was built up with Boards, which was done in two Days ; during which Time, there was a great Number of the Rebels brought in to the Duke, who had hid themselves in Holes and Corners, and had not timely Notice of their Brethren leaving their Quarters. A whole Company of the *Irish* Brigades, that had deserted from the Rebels, came and delivered themselves up to his Royal Highness. From hence the Mock Prince fled with so much Precipitation, that he neglected to carry off his Female Colonel *Cameron*, who was taken, and some Time after sent to *Edinburgh* Castle. In the mean Time, the Rebels were making what Dispatch they could to get out of the Way, whilst the Bridge was repairing, Part of them taking the Road by *Tay-bridge*, toward the Hills, the rest, consisting of Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men, the Remains of the *French*, those commanded by Lord *Ogilvie*, and the few Horse they had, got into *Pertb* that very Night that Brigadier *Mordaunt* arrived at *Sterling* ; and though they had  
taken

taken a great deal of Pains in throwing up several Works for the Security of that Place, yet they began to abandon it, and continued their March Northwards the next Morning. Lord *John Drummond*, with the Remains of the *Scotch* and *Irish* that came from *France*, made the best of their Way towards *Montrose*; and on the 3d of *February* the Town of *Perth* was totally evacuated: They left behind them thirteen Pieces of Iron Cannon, of eight and twelve Pounders nailed up, and threw a great Quantity of Ammunition into the River, together with fourteen Swivel Guns that had been taken out of the *Hazard* Sloop, and set at Liberty the Sailors that had been confined there from the Time that the Vessel was taken; but they thought fit to carry off Captain *Hill*, who commanded her, and some other Prisoners of the better Sort.

Notwithstanding their Retreat was made in so much Haste, yet it was but just in Time; for on the 4th the Bridge of *Sterling* was repaired, so that the Ar-



my pass'd over it at Six in the Morning, and the advanc'd Guard, consisting of the *Argyleshire* Men and the Dragoons, marched that Day to *Crief*; but the Foot were canton'd in and about *Dumblain*, where the Duke took up his Quarters that Evening; and the next Day the advanc'd Guard took Possession of *Perth*.

It is here to be observed (and I believe no History can shew a more illustrious Instance of the Effects of a General's Reputation, than this I have given you) that, in the Space of one single Week, his Royal Highness quitted the Court of the King his Father, put himself at the Head of his Troops in *Scotland*, and saw the Enemy flying with Precipitation before him; so that it may be said, that his Progress was like Light'ning, the Rebels fled at the Flash, fearing the Thunder that was to follow.

On

On the 6th, the main Body of our Army got to *Perth* \*.

---

\* This Town lies in a Hollow, and has formerly been called *St. John's Town*, in Honour of an ancient Church dedicated to *St. John*: The *English* in Time of the War between the *Bruces* and *Baliols*, fortified it with large Bulwarks, the greatest Part of which the *Scots* demolished. It is, notwithstanding, a pretty little City, pleasantly situated between the  *Inches*, which are two Greens so called, where they bleach their Linnen Cloth, of which they have a great Manufacture here; it has three long Streets, and many cross ones, with an old Wall in Ruins, surrounding every Side, excepting that which is bordered by the famous River *Tay*, the largest in all *Scotland*, by which it is supply'd every Tide with Commodities from the Sea in their light Vessels, which come up to a handsome Key joining to the Town. *Perth* is the second Town in *Scotland* for Dignity; near this formerly stood the old Town of *Perth*, which being overflowed by an Inundation of the *Tay*, occasioned the Building of this where it now stands; the River produceth a great Quantity of Salmon for Exportation: About a Mile from this Town stands the famous Palace of *Scots*, extending 200 Feet in Front, and has been honoured with the Coronation of all the Kings of *Scotland*, ever since *Kenneth*; who having, hard by, made a general Slaughter of the *Picts*, placed a Stone here, inclosed in a wooden Chair, for the Inauguration of the Kings of *Scotland*; it was brought out of *Ireland* into *Argyleshire*, and from thence hither, but was carried away by the victorious King *Edward* the First, and placed in *Westminster Abbey*, where it now is.

On

On the 7th, the fourteen Swivel Guns that had been thrown into the River by the Rebels were taken up ; and on the 8th, two Detachments of 500 Foot each were ordered forwards, one to *Dunkeld*, under the Command of Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with the Addition of 150 *Argyleshire* Men ; the other under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Leighton*, to *Castle Menzie*, a Mile on the other Side of *Tay Bride* ; the rest of the Army remained at *Perth* four Days longer, in order to rest the Regiments of Foot : As the Rebels had fled quite off, and dispersed into small Parties, it was to no Purpose, to fatigue our Men with forced Marches. After some little Rest at *Perth*, his Royal Highness continued his March to *Aberdeen*, where the Van of the Army arrived on *Wednesday Feb. the 25th.*

His Royal Highness the Duke having Intelligence of a Magazine of the Rebels, at an old Castle call'd *Cargaaf*, situated in a Desert, among the Mountains, near the Head of the River *Don*,  
about.

about fifty Miles from *Aberdeen*, detach'd 300 Foot under the Command of Major *Morris*, of *Legonier's* late Regiment, now *Conway's*, and 100 Dragoons under the Command of Captain *Stuart*, of Lord *Mark Kerr's*, the whole commanded by Lord *Ancram*, with Orders to take and destroy it; which they effectually did, bringing away 367 Firelocks, 370 Bayonets, and 12,000 Musquet Balls, which they scattered about the Country amongst the Snow and Hether, and flay'd and threw into the River *Don* 64 single Barrels of fine *Spanish Powder*, and then returned to *Aberdeen* on *Thursday, March* the 5th, with the Loss only of one Horse, and a Man left behind at *Tarland*, ill of the Small-Pox, who afterwards died; though they had endured great Fatigue from the Badness of the Roads thro' the Mountains cover'd with Snow, and the Severity of the Weather, neither Officer nor Soldier had taken his Cloaths off for seven Days, from their setting out until their Return to *Aberdeen*.

As

As I had fallen sick with the Cold I had got whilst our Army lay before *Carlisle*, and the excessive Fatigue I had endured before and after, made me not in a Condition to go this March with the Army; I followed them as soon as I grew better, by the Way of *Edinburgh*, crossing by Water from *Leith* to *Kinghorn*. When I was at *Edinburgh*\*, the

---

\* *Edinburgh*, although built on a Hill, may be said to lie in a Valley, by reason of two Hills which cover it, so that it is not seen until you just enter the City; one is called *Salisbury Craigs*, i. e. *Rocks*; the other makes the Foundation of the Castle. By the *Higlanders*, this Town has been called *Dun Eaden*, i. e. *Eaden Town*; and by the *Romans*, *Castra Alata*, i. e. the *Winged Camp*; for, as *Camden* observes, *Adian*, in the *British* Tongue, signifies a Wing, and so *Edinburgh* (from a Word compounded of the *British* and *Saxon* Tongue) is nothing else but the *Winged Borough*. This City, in regard of its high Situation, the Goodness of the Air, and Fertility of the Soil, so many Seats of the Nobility lying round it, its being watered with excellent Springs, and reaching from East to West a Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth, is, upon this Account, justly esteemed the Metropolis of *Scotland*; it is strongly walled, and adorned with publick and private Buildings, well peopled and frequented, for the Advantage of the Sea, which the neighbouring Port of *Leith* affords; and as it was formerly honoured with the King's

the 6000 *Hessians* in *British* Pay were arrived there ; they made a fine Appearance,

---

King's Residence, so it is now the sacred Repository of the Records, and the chief Tribunal of Justice. At the Extremity of the East End of the City stands the Palace of *Holyrood-House* ; leaving of which, a little to the Left, you come through a populous Suburb, to the Entrance called the Water-Port ; from hence, turning Well, the Street goes on in a streight Line through the whole City to the Castle, which is above a Mile in Length, and said by the *Scots*, to be the largest, longest and finest Street for Building and Number of Inhabitants in *Europe* : From the Palace Door, which stands on the Level with the lowest of the plain Country, this Street begins to ascend very gradually, being no where steep ; but this Ascent being continued for so long a Way, it is easy to understand that the farthest Part must necessarily be very high ; for the Castle which stands, as it were, at the Extremity West, as the Palace does East, makes on all Sides (that only excepted which joins it to the City) a frightful and inaccessible Precipice. Besides the continual Ascent of this great Street, you are to suppose it running along the Top of a Ridge, so narrow, that the Street and the Row of Houses on each Side takes up the whole Breadth ; so that whether you turn to the Right or Left you go down Hill immediately, which is so steep that it is very troublesome to those who have bad Lungs, to walk in those side Lanes, which they call Wynds. By this Description you will perceive, the City stands upon a narrow Ridge of a long ascending Mountain : The Castle is situated on so high a Rock, and strongly fortified with a great Number of Towers, that it is looked upon as impregnable ; this the *Britains* called

ance, and observed a good Discipline,  
and the Men in general were very  
handsome ;

---

called *Mynd Agned* ; the Scots the *Maiden Castle*, and the *Virgin Castle*, because the Maiden Princesses of the Blood-Royal of the *Picts* were kept here in old Time. The Ascent upon which the City stands, has on the North Side a Pool, called the *North Loch*, and was formerly guarded by another on the South, called the *South Loch*, but this was drained many Years ago, and upon the Banks of it are built two several Tracts of Houses ; the Magistrates have also with great Expence, brought one of the best Springs in *Scotland* into the City, which they did by Leaden Pipes, from a Hill at about three Miles Distance, and to make it more convenient, they have erected several stately Conduits in the Middle of the *High Street*, to serve the Town with Water. From the Palace-Gate Westward, this Street is called the *Canon gate*, as belonging to the Canons of the *Abbey*, which is a Kind of Suburb by itself ; in this Street are several very magnificent Houses of the Nobility, built for their Residence when the Court was here ; besides these, there are a great Number of Bawdy-houses in this Street, which amongst the Frequenters of them, it is a common Question to ask, if they have got a Pair of *Canon gate Breeces*, meaning the Venereal Disease, which rages here as well as in other Places of Note, and had made its Appearance about 200 Years ago ; so early did they fall into the *French Fashion* : At the Upper or West End of this Street, where it joins to the City, is a Gate, which like *Ludgate*, parts the City from the Suburb, but does not discontinue the Street, which rather widens, and is much more spacious when you are through the Gate than before ; this is the famous

handfome ; but their Women are quite  
the Reverse; which made me think they

A a

were

---

famous *Netherbow-Port*, whose Doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the Affair of Captain *Porteus* was under their Consideration. Just at this Gate, on the outside, are two Streets, one of which is called *St. Mary's Wynd*, and the other the *Leith Wynd*; the first leads out of the City, South, into the great Road of *England*, by the Way of *Kelso*; and at the Foot of it is a Gate called the *Cow-Gate*, which turns West to the *Low-Street*, because the Cattle are driven to and fro from the great *Market-Place*; the other leads North into the Suburb called the *Cahon*, from whence there is a very handsome Gravel Walk continued to the Town of *Leith*, which is kept in Repair at the publick Charge; we now enter the City at the *Netherbow-Port*, and have an open View up the *Highb-Street*, where stands the *Town Kirk*, and near it, in the middle of the Street, stands the Guard-house, where two Companies of Soldiers, at the Charge of the Town, do Duty every Night, and keep the publick Peace of the City: About the Midway between the *Netherbow* and the Castle, stands the great Church, which before the Reformation was Collegiate, and dedicated to *St. Giles*, but it was afterwards divided into several preaching Places, and Districts of the City were allotted to them, so as to be Parochial. When King *Charles the First* erected a new Bishoprick at *Edinburgh*, which before that Time was in the Diocese of *St. Andrew's*, it was made a Cathedral, and the Dean was Forenoon Minister of that Part of it called the New Kirk, which is the Choir, Chancel, or Eastern Part; the great Cross under the Tower is called the Old Kirk, and the Front or West Part of it is divided into

two



were given them for a Curse, as ours are for a Blessing ; at least this might be reckoned

---

two Parts ; that on the South is called the *Tolbooth* Kirk, and that on the North *Haddo's* Hole, from the Lord of *Haddo*, who being a great Loyalist and Anti-Covenanter, was kept Prisoner in a Vault there until he was beheaded ; in the Steeple, which is very high, is a Set of Musical Bells, and the Town gives a Man a yearly Salary for playing on them, from half an Hour after Eleven, 'till half an Hour after Twelve every Day, Sundays and Holidays excepted. On the South-Side of this Church, formerly the Church-yard, is a Square of very fine Buildings, called the *Parliament Close*, the West and South-Sides of which are mostly taken up with the Parliament-House, the several Courts of Justice, the Council Chamber, the Exchequer, the publick Registers, the Lawyer's Library, the Post-Office, &c. The great Church makè up the North-Side of the Square ; the East and part of the South-Side is built into private Dwellings, which are very stately, lofty and strong, being seven Stories high in the Front of the Square, and the Hill they stand on having a very steep Descent, some of them are no less than fourteen Stories high backwards ; in the Middle of the Square or Court is the Statue of King *Charles* the Second, in Brass, erected upon a stately Pedestal, at the Charge of the City ; the great Opening into the *Higb-street*, being the only Passage into it for Coaches, is at the North-East Corner, a little from which is the Market-Cross, where all the Proclamations and publick Acts are read, and published by Heralds and Sound of Trumpet. Here is the great Parade where Gentlemen meet for Business or News, and serves as an Exchange every Day from Eleven to One : Near the East-End of the great Church stands the

reckoned as an Antidote against that  
Love and Respect which ours justly me-

A a 2

rit

the *Tolbooth*, or common Prison, as well for Criminals as Debtors; the great Church and the Prison standing in the Middle of this Street, obstruct its Breadth and Beauty for some Space; but beyond those Buildings, and the middle Row, called the *Lucken-Booths*, the Street opens again to its former Breadth, and is now called the *Lawn Market*, from the *Linnen Market* being kept here; this Street extends West, to a narrow Part which leads to the *Castle Hill*; here the Street parts in two, one of which leads directly to *Castle Hill*, as already noticed, and the other stands South West, which descending gradually, leads to the *Grass-Market*, a Place like *Smithfield*, on Account of a weekly Market, for Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, &c. Without this is a Street called the *West-Bow*, inhabited mostly by Wholesale Dealers, in Iron, Pitch, Tar, Oil, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Drugs, Woods, and such like heavy Goods.

The next remarkable Buildings are, first, *Heriot's Work*, which is a large stately Pile, adorned with a consecrated Chapel, and pleasant Gardens: It was built by the Rev. Dr. *Paleangubal*, to whom *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* left near 1700*l.* to be disposed of in pious Uses; which this worthy Dean did, by building and endowing this House, and giving Statutes to it, which he ordered should be unalterable. It is a Nursery for an infinite Number of the Sons of *Freemen*, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in useful Learning, 'till they are fit for Apprenticeships, or to go to the University, where they are allowed handsome Salaries and Exhibitions. The next

rit. Their Horses were pretty neat Things, with long Tails and Manes, it being

---

next most remarkable, is the Royal Infirmary, lately erected, but not quite finished; but by our sick and wounded Soldiers it was pretty well filled, where they had very good Care taken of them: It is a large beautiful Building, and has a great many Conveniences. The Amphitheatre for Operations, is said to be the grandest and best designed of any. It was built by the liberal Contributions of many well disposed Persons; and there was so general a good Will to the Work, that the like has not been known any where, except that of the Temple: I am told that the Proprietors of several Stone Quarries made Presents of Stone to it, others of Lime; Merchants contributed Timber, and the Wrights and Masons were not wanting in gratis Work; the neighbouring Farmers likewise agreed to carry Materials gratis: His Majesty was also pleased to give 100 l. towards it. The following is the Inscription on the first Stone, *The Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, founded August 2, 1738, Earl Cromartie, G. M.* Next is the Royal Palace, a very handsome Building, rather convenient than large; it was formerly both a Royal Palace and an Abbey, founded by King *David I.* for the Canons Regular of St. *Auslin*, who named it *Holyrood House*, or the House of the *Holy-Cross*: It was burnt down by *Oliver Cromwell*, but re-edified by King *Charles the Second*, and of which his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is hereditary Keeper. It is now almost neglected. The long Gallery is adorned with the Pictures of all the *Scots Kings* from *Fergus I.* This served for a Lodging Room for our Soldiers upon Straw, as did most of the other Rooms.

The

being customary to indulge all the Hair  
that grow on those Parts. Those Troops

A a 3

marched

The adjoining Park belonging to this Abbey is about four Miles in Circumference, but there is neither Deer nor Tree in it; but there is a craggy Rock about half a Mile high, called *Arthur's Seat*, for *Arthur* the *British* King, I was told, used to view the adjacent Country from thence: This Palace, or Abbey, and the Park, are a Sanctuary for Debtors. Close to this Abbey is a neat Physick Garden, abounding with great Variety of curious Plants, with Stoves, under the Direction of Doctor *Charles Alston*, the present Botanical Professor: Next, and lastly, is the College or University, which stands near the *Potter-row-Port*; it consists of three Courts; those Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings for the Use of such Students as please to lodge in them; for they do not live in common as in the College of *Dublin*, nor are they obliged to reside, but only to attend their Classes at certain Hours.

This City has, in former Ages, been very variable and inconstant; sometimes it was subject to the *Scots* and sometimes to the *English*, who inhabited the East Part of *Scotland*, until it became wholly under the *Scots* Dominion, about the Year 960, when the *English* being overpowered, and quite oppressed by the *Danes*, were forced to quit all their Interest here, as unable to grapple with two such potent Enemies. *Edinburgh* is certainly a fine City, and I believe can boast of the highest Houses in *Europe*; notwithstanding it has its Faults, for the City being very close built, and the Want of Common Shores to carry off, occasions the Town to be very nasty; and about Seven o'Clock in the Morning it stinks intolerably, before the Excrements  
are

marched to *Pertshire*, where they were joined by some *British*, in order to stop the

---

are swept away from the Doors, which they throw out of the Windows in the Night; for after Ten o'Clock, it is Fortune favours you, if a Chamber-Pot with Excrements, &c. is not thrown on your Head; if you are walking in the Streets, it is then diverting to Strangers, to hear all Passers by cry out with a loud Voice, sufficient to reach the Tops of the Houses, which are generally six or seven Stories high in the Front of the *High street*.—*Hold yare Hand*, i. e. *Hold your Hand*, and means, do not throw 'till I am past. Every Stair-Case is called a Turnpike or Land, with the Addition of some Name to distinguish it from another; as for Example, hold your Hand in *Bell's Land*; this, with Variation is the common Cry all over the Streets, at Ten o'Clock at Night and after: It is very rare to see a single House inhabited by a single Family in the *High-street*, for generally People of the best Rank have but one Floor, which is the first and second, the poorer Sort ascend higher. They keep their Close-Stools in their Bed-Rooms, which they call Boxes, and are emptied out of the Windows at Night; so shitten Luck often lights on the Person who walks at late Hours in the Streets.

The Ladies of *Edinburgh* are very handsome; they use the *Scotts* Plaids about their Heads and Shoulders, and at Church they almost cover their Faces, by which they obscure those Charms which the strictest Modesty might allow them to expose; I thought they look'd demure and hypocritical; although in an Undress (I mean without their Plaids) they are very agreeable:  
They.

the *Western Passage*, in Case the Rebels should attempt to return to *England* again.

I set out from *Edinburgh* the 10th of *March*, for our Army at *Aberdeen*, having received proper Instruction from Lord Chief Justice *Clerk*; but the Weather being very stormy, so that no Passage-Boat could cross to *Kinghorn*, I was detained twenty-four Hours at \* *Leith*, during which

---

They are also very industrious, and take great Pride in having most Part of their Cloaths the Product of their own working; are great Admirers of white Thread Stockings, and need not be ashamed of shewing them upon their Legs, they being of their own making; for it is not common to see a *Scott* Woman sit idle. Over the Tea Table they are generally at work, either upon their Thread to make them Linnen or Plaids, or else knitting themselves Stockings or Gloves, most curious and fine; a Piece of Industry not common to Ladies in other Parts; but more the Pity: Their Men on the contrary live altogether as idle, as appears by so many of them having spent their Fortunes and enter'd into the Rebellion.

\* *Leith* is a large Sea-port Town, a Mile from *Edinburgh*, built on both Sides the River *Leith*, over which is a stately Stone Bridge, so which Ships of Burthen may

Widow *Cooper's*, at the *Cooper's Arms*, who keeps good Entertainment : About twelve Miles further, over a good pleasant Country, I arrived at the *Firth of Tay*, (here I hired a Boat to ferry over to \* *Dundee*,) which is three Miles broad ; it being a rough Tide, and the Wind not very fair, that Evening I was obliged to stay at what they call the *West-Port*, until Morning.

From *Dundee* I proceeded to *Arbroth*, and travelling eight Miles of very bad

---

\* *Dundee* is situated near the *Tay's* Mouth, to which from the Ferry is joined a Causeway or Walk, well paved with flat Free-Stone, and Rows of Trees are planted on either Side of the Walk, which makes it very agreeable. The Name seems to be derived from *Dun*, a Hill ; and the River *Tay*, is situated on the North Side of it : It is a Town of Note, good Trade, and well built, has two very long and large Streets, with a large Market Place in the Middle, said to be the largest and fairest in *Scotland*, except that at *Aberdeen*. This Town stands in a pleasant Plain, and besides the Advantages just now mentioned, hath two Churches, and a Harbour for Ships of Burthen. The Inhabitants are generally rich, and those that fall to Decay have a large Hospital provided for them. The great Church

bad Road, I came to *Montrose*, where is a Ferry to cross over the River *South-Esle*; here I saw the *French* Man of War that was wreck'd, which brought over Lord *John Drummond*. This Town is well situated for Trade, having a good Harbour. *Montrose* makes a very fine Appearance from the Ferry, and lies near the Sea; it consists only of one very fine Street, and

---

was formerly Collegiate, and a very large Building; but Part of it was demolished in the Civil War, when this Town was stormed by *Cromwell*. The Tower upon the Church is a handsome square Building, large, antient, and very high, and is a good Ornament to the Town.

From *Dundee*, it is twelve Miles through the Shire of *Angus*, and a good Road, which is mostly by the Sea-side to *Aberbrothock*, commonly called *Arbroth*: It is a Royal Borough; where stands the stately Ruins of the greatest Abbey in *Scotland*, the Walls being mostly standing; yet looks very grand at a Distance, and was a Place of old dedicated to Religion, by King *William* of *Scotland*, who died in 1214, in Honour of St. *Thomas Becket*, and endowed by him with large Revenues; he lies here interr'd, and has a stately Monument. It is also favoured with a Mineral Spring, much frequented for many Diseases: Is a pretty little Town, pleasantly situated, with a Harbour. The chief Manufacture here is Thread, which passes for *Dundee* Thread, the most noted in *Scotland*.

..another.



another short one going off at the End of it: Here is a very pretty Kirk and a Town-House; the Streets is very broad and well pav'd; the People very genteel but disaffected. I quartered in going North at the best Inn, (I forgot what Sign they kept) however they did not forget to make an extravagant Charge; I supposed they had used the Rebels more kindly, who had been there a little before; but in my Return from the *Highlands* I had very agreeable Quarters at *Montrose*; there were four Troops of Lord *Cobham's* Dragoons at this Time in Town, and when on the March with the Army, I being a Volunteer, was always put to Gentlemen's Houses to quarter; so at this Time I was billeted on a most agreeable young Lady, whose Parents were lately dead, but she had a great Regard for *Charley*; and at Breakfast, there being no other in Company, she with a pretty innocent Freedom ask'd me, *If I did not think that P——C—— was the Right Heir to the Crown?* To which I answered, *Madam, you cannot think that I am of that Opinion, when*  
*you*

you consider how far I have gone to bear Arms against him, and in the Station of a Volunteer. Pretty Miss replied, that was the only convincing Reason which could be given ; for had you bore a Commission, continued she, I should have doubted your Sincerity, and think it strange you should be so much bias'd in your Judgment. Had this Discourse proceeded from one of my own Sex, I should have been out of Humour ; but from so agreeable a Person, nothing could come amiss. I told her, That I had endured a great deal of Fatigue in the Government's Service, during the Time of the Rebellion, received no Pay, nor got any Plunder ; but that if I could get so pretty a Rebel Lady as she was, to carry with me to England, I should be fully recompenced for all my Trouble. To which Miss replied, That Gentlemen on their Travels don't like to be troubled with Ladies ; and that she thought she might rather seem to be a Plague, to torment me, for the Sins I had committed, in rebelling against a lawful Prince. In this Manner we sat about two Hours at the

B b

Tea-

Tea-Table ; at which Time I was as much in Love with her agreeable Company, as she was with her Mock Prince.

It is remarkable, many of the prettiest Ladies in *Scotland* are *Jacobites*, and Members of *Nonjuring* Meeting-Houses ; although I could wish that all such, as my pretty Hostess, were married to Men well-affected to the present Government, who by kind indulgent Methods, might bring over the valuable Fair to a better Way of Thinking, many of the *Scott* Ladies being very handsome ; and I am sure, that if their Bodies and Minds bear a just Resemblance, by good Usage they might be reclaimed ; so that in those Cases the Husband should be answerable for the Wife's Default.

After leaving *Montrose* about a Mile, I came to the *North-Esk*, where there is a small Ferry for Foot-Passengers, but the Horse fords it when there is little Fresh in the River, which runs with a very strong Current ; however, my Horse being heavy, I got very well over, by keeping up against the Stream ; after which I cross'd  
over

over eight Miles of a most wretched Country to *Bervie*; the Road being excessive bad, I lost a Shoe from my Horse; it likewise rain'd and blew hard, which much fatigued me: At the going into the End of this Town, which had a miserable bad Appearance, I met with a discreet looking Man, considering the Place, of whom I asked the Question, If there was ever an honest Smith in the Town, that would not take Pleasure in laming the King's Horse? (though it was given me by his Royal Highness after the Siege of *Carlisle*, where my own had failed me.) To which the Gentleman answered, That their Smiths were not accustomed to shoe such Horses, but desired me to alight, and he would order his Servant to take Care of my Horse. In this bad Country, I was desirous to know who I had met with that shew'd such Civility to one in the Government's Service; whom I afterwards understood to be a Minister of the establish'd Church, who were always zealous Friends to the Government: He took me to his House, and whilst my Horse was shoeing, had

Dinner dress'd and brought to the Table, in a very neat Manner, by a Man-Servant; as the Minister was a Bachelor, he kept no other but Men-Servants, who brew'd his Drink, dress'd his Victuals, and did the other Business about the House, with as much Decency as any Maid-Servant I had seen in the Country: At and after Dinner we had extraordinary good Ale of their own brewing, and as a Fence against the Inclemency of the Weather, was advis'd to drink some very good Brandy, I suppose of the Produce of *France*, and perhaps never paid Duty; for this and all other little Towns along the Shore, appear to live mostly by Smuggling and Fishing.

From *Bervie*, I got to *Stonehive* that Evening, eight Miles farther: This little Town is built close under an Hill, by the Sea-Side, so that there is no House to be seen until you come directly to the Town. I put up at an Inn kept by one Doctor *Lawson*, which is the best in the Town; in the Morning I met with Capt. *Hayes*, whom I was glad to see, as  
I was

I was travelling alone in that wild Country; he with some other Officers, were on their March to the Army, with about the Number of two Companies of recovered Soldiers, that had been left sick at *Blair-Castle*, and other Places. At this Town there is a pretty little Harbour for small Ships, it being mostly an Inlet betwixt great Rocks. From *Stonehive* it is twelve Miles to *Aberdeen*; the latter half Way is the most wretched'st Country that I ever saw until then; but had the Pleasure, such as it was, to see a great deal more of the same Sort afterwards, producing nothing but Peat, it being so barren, that Hether won't grow, and lies so thick with Coble, Stones, as to render the Road hard and rough; but having good Company made it somewhat agreeable.

About a Mile before you come to the City, there is a stately Stone-Bridge, consisting of seven Arches, with Watch-Towers (built by *Gavin Dunbar*, then Bishop of *Aberdeen*) across the River *Dee*; you then travel along the Bank

of this River, and have a most pleasant Prospect of \* *New Aberdeen*.

On

---

\* *New Aberdeen* is situated near the Sea 57 Degrees 25 Minutes North Latitude ; is the Capital of the Sheriffdom of *Aberdeen*, the Seat of the Sheriff for trying Causes, and much exceeds the rest of the Cities in the North of *Scotland*, in Bigness, Trade and Beauty. The Air is very wholesome, and the Inhabitants well bred. The River *Dee* runs along the Back of the Town, and is pretty broad, but hath many Sands, which are almost dry at low Tide. About half a Mile from the Town, Ships of the largest Burthen may come up, and smaller Craft come even with the Middle of the Town : There are also great Quantities of Salmon caught here, which the Proprietors pickle, and export to *London* : There is likewise great Plenty of all Sorts of white Fish : The Streets are well paved, and the Houses built with Stone and Slate, and are generally four Stories high. The Town consists of three or four good Streets : that called the *Brodd-street* is the Principal, and is really a fine Street of stately Houses : Here is likewise a fine Market Place called *Castle-Street*, which is very spacious, in the Middle of which stands an ancient and curious Cross, with many Antique Figures round the Upper Part of it ; and below are two or three little Shops, where People sell Things on Market Days ; and a little higher there is a very useful Conduit, as there is in every Street ; where there is a constant Resort of People for Water at them. Opposite to the Market Cross, is the *Tolbooth*, which serves for a Prison and Stadt-house ; near the same Place is the Guard-House ;

On the 15th of *March* I arrived here ; at which Time his Royal Highness had ordered the Army to be divided into three Cantonments, and the Battalions were daily marching off ; the whole first Line, consisting of six Battalions, the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, and Lord *Cobham's* Dragoons, were ordered to *Strathbogie*, within twelve Miles of the *Spey*, under the Command of Lord *Albemarle* and Major-General *Bland* ; the Reserve, consisting of three Battalions, with four Pieces of Cannon, under the Com<sup>d</sup>

---

House ; I had Occasion to be at all the three different Places in one Day, with a Rebel Prisoner that I had taken. Here are three Churches, viz. the College-Church, an ancient Building ; likewise the Old and the New Churches, adjoining each other, both large Buildings. The New Church is in very good Order ; but that Part called the Old Church the Roof is fallen from some Part of it, and out of Repair ; however it served for a Magazine, to keep our Straw and unthreshed Corn in. In the Church-yard, along the Walls, stood about 300 Horses that belong'd to our Train of Artillery picquetted ; here they remain'd Night and Day, notwithstanding the Severity of the Weather. There are two Episcopal Meeting-Houses, one of which is very handsome, having



Command of Brigadier *Mordaunt*, to *Old Meldrum*, half Way betwixt *Strathbogie* and this Place; and the whole second Line, consisting of six Battalions, and Lord *Mark Kerr's* Dragoons remained here.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> an advanced Party, consisting of a Captain, with 50 Highlanders, and 30 of *Kingston's* Light Horse, had been detached by General *Bland* to *Keith*, where a Party of Rebels were just preparing to sit down to Dinner; but on the Approach of the King's Men the Rebels fled,

having a neat Organ, and many other Ornaments; the other was likely to be attainted of Treason; I don't know how it far'd; but there were two other Episcopal Nonjuring Meeting-Houses in Town, whom our Soldiers burnt, but with good Husbandry and Frugality, not consuming the Pile at once, as was often the Case; the Wood being industriously reserved to heat our Bakers Ovens. What gave me the most Concern was, that so many of the handsomest of the *Scots* Ladies were Attendants of these Meeting-Houses; but their agreeable Accomplishments were a sufficient Protection, from the Resentment of well-bred Men; as for their pretty Gentlemen, we could manage well enough when we met with them.

The

fled, and left their Dinner to be eaten by those it was not intended for ; but they being informed of the Number of our Men, resolved to return and fall upon them in the Night ; our loyal Highland Men, who, to do them Justice, were always willing and ready to do the hardest Duty, had desired *Kingston's* Men to go to-bed, expecting all was safe, and that they would do the Duty for that Night ; accordingly they fixed their Guard in the Church-Yard : The Rebels, in Number about 500, marched back from *Fochabers*, where they had fled

---

The greatest Ornament of this City is its College, called the *Marshallian* Academy, being founded by *George Keith*, Earl Marshal, in the Year 1554. The City of *Aberdeen* hath been very much adorned with several additional Buildings, besides a Primary Professor, who is called Principal : It has four Professors of Philosophy, one of Divinity, and one of the Mathematicks; and there is lately added a Professor of Physick : It has also a very good Library, founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several learned Men, and well furnished with Mathematical Instruments. This College, with that of the Old Town, make up one University, called the University of King *Charles II.* I happened to get acquainted with the Keeper of the Library, who gave me

fled to, and entered the Town at both Ends, falling upon the *Campbells*, who bravely defended themselves for half an Hour, during which Time there was a brisk Fire on both Sides ; but being over-powered by Numbers were obliged to submit, and the whole Party was lost, except a Cornet and five of *Kingston's* Men, two Horses, and one Highlander, who made their Escape ; one of the Troopers that escaped was shot in the Arm, and was obliged to have it cut off at *Strathbogie* : I happened to be at the Duke's Quarters when the above Account came

me this Account of it. This City is built upon three Hills, but the greatest Part is upon the highest, and at the Head of which stands an old Castle, mostly in Ruins ; but it likewise served for a Magazine to keep our Hay and Corn in : The other Part of the Town is spread out upon the Plain, from whence there is an easy Access by an Ascent every Way, except that Side next the River, whose Bank is steep : There had formerly been a Mint here, as appears by Silver Coin stamped, with this Inscription, *Urbis Aberdenæ*, which are still preserved in the Closets of the Curious.

At the West End of this City is a little round Hill, at the Foot of which there rises a Fountain of clear Water :  
and

came by one of *Kingston's* Troopers, who was a Man of no very good Conduct, he being subject to drink, and had like to have quarrell'd with one of Lord *Mark Kerr's* Dragoons: I out of Regard to the Cohort he belonged to, took my Horse and convoyed him safe out of the Town, likewise through *Old Aberdeen*, and over the Bridge of *Don*, about three Miles in his Way. The River *Don* is remarkable for the Abundance of Salmon and Trout taken in it: The Bridge is famous for its Extent, being only one Arch over that large River, and is reckon-  
ed

---

and in the Middle another Spring bubbles up, call'd the *Aberdonian Spaw*; 'tis said to come near the Spaw-Water in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, both in Taste and Quality, particularly concerning which Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise. The Manufacture here is chiefly Stockings, of which they make vast Quantities all round the adjacent Country; and every Morning the Women bring in Loads to sell about the Town to Merchants, who have them scoured for Exportation to *London*, *Hamburg*, and *Holland*; they are generally all white from the Maker, and knit mostly plain, some ribbed, and a great many with Squares, which greatly please the *Dutch*. They make Stockings here in common, from one Shilling a Pair to a Guinea and Half; and some are so fine as  
to

ed a curious Piece of Workmanship ; this immense Arch of Stone is sprung from two Rocks, one on each Side, which serve as a Butment on the Arch, so that it may be said to have a Foundation co-equal with Nature, and will last as long ; this Bridge has been remarkable to Travellers, but more so at this Time, for we had taken a Rebel Spy, who was hanged on a Tree close to this Bridge, with this Writing fixed on his Breast, *A Rebel Spy* ; which of Consequence would hinder Crows from building Nests in that Tree for a Season.\*

Although

---

to sell for five Guineas the Pair. They have an Exportation of Pork, which they pickle and pack up in Barrels, and sell to the *Dutch*, for victualling their *East-India* Ships and their Men of War : The *Aberdeen* Pork has the Reputation of being the best cured in *Europe*, for keeping in long Voyages.

*Old Aberdeen* is a Mile from the New City, and consists of one long Street, has one Church, and a Colledge more noted than that of the new Town ; this old Town was formerly the Bishop's Seat, and has a Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar's*, a large stately Structure, which was antiently much more magnificent ; It suffered greatly

Although the continued bad Weather for some Time past had raised the Waters, and retarded the Proceedings of the Army against the Rebels, yet there was always something doing, that help'd to lessen their Interest, and put a Check to any further Rifings of them.

About the 20th his Royal Highness the Duke got certain Intelligence, that the Earl of *Airly*, Father to the Lord *Ogilvie*, was raising his Men to join the Rebels; and he not having complied with

---

greatly at the Time of the Reformation, but more since the Revolution. The Windows of this Church were formerly very remarkable for their stained Glass; and something of its antient Splendour still remains: The Steeple, besides other Bells, has two of a very extraordinary Bigness. The chief Ornament of this Town is the College, consisting of a fine Square, with a good Pump in the Middle of it, and makes a grand Appearance at a Distance: It was founded by Bishop *Elphinstone*, in the Year 1500, and the greatest Part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon himself, it was call'd the King's College. A Bull was procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1510, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and

with the Order to desist from such treasonable Practices, his Royal Highness ordered Capt. *Hewett*, with an 100 recover'd Men, who were coming up to the Army, to take Possession of his House, and to make him Prisoner in it, until his People should bring in their Arms, and behave in such a Manner as became good Subjects; which had so good an Effect, that a Number brought in their Arms; and desisted from their Intention of joining the Rebels: His Royal Highness likewise ordered Major  
*La*

*Banania.* There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, three Regents or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and a Professor of the Mathematicks. This Town being pleasantly situated, I used to ride out here often, taking a Turn to the Sea-Side, over the *Links*, being green Fields so called, running along the Shore to the *Brackbanse*, a Fort planted with Cannon at the Mouth of the River *Doe*, which commands the Entrance of that River; along the Banks of which it is very pleasant and much frequented by People walking or riding, to observe the Ships in the River, it being about a Mile from *New-Aborden* to the Block-House; there are several Houses all the Way inhabited by Fishermen, Ale-sellers, &c.

*La Faufile* with 300 Men, to go to *Glen-Esk*, which is one of the most rebellious Parts, to attack all whom he might find in Arms against the Government, and to burn the Habitations of such as had left them, and were with the Rebels: Accordingly the Major disarmed all the Rebels in *Clova* and *Glen-Esk*, and joined the Army with near 500 recovered Men: Two Hundred of *Stoneywood's* Men (belonging to the Rebels, whom they attempted to embark at *Findorn*) deserted from them, and several of the Deserters said, that the Rebel-Army were in great Want of Money, having received no Pay for seven Days, but that the *Hazard Sloop* was expected with a Supply.

Lord *Loudon*, for very good Reasons, abandon'd Fort St. *George*, at *Inverness*, and drew off his Men, leaving only a small Garrison in it under the Command of Major *Grant*, with Orders to defend it, which afterwards fell into the Hands of the Rebels without much Resistance; for which, Major *Grant* was



try'd by a Court-Martial and broke: The Rebels likewise made themselves Masters of Fort *Augustus*, and the Old Barracks, and made the Garrison, consisting of three Companies of *Guise's* Regiment, Prisoners: The Advantages the Rebels expected by taking Fort *George* and Fort *Augustus*, and the Retreat of Lord *Loudon*, was to draw the Seat of War amongst the Hills, and protract it a little longer; for the only Junction they gained there, was some few of the *Mackenzies*, headed by the Lady *Seaforth*, but the Lord of that Name was with Lord *Loudon*, as was Mr. *Mackintosh*, whose Lady likewise join'd the Rebels at *Inverness*, and was reckon'd the Beauty there. She got together all her Clan, and marched at their Head (with a white Cockade, &c.) and presented them to the Mock Prince; for which (without Doubt) she was most kindly received by him; and as he had abandoned the Female Colonel *Cameron*, in his Flight from *Sterling*, the Loss of her might now be made up by this Lady.

The

The Siege of Fort *William* by the Rebels (of all their Undertakings) was the most regularly carried on from the 14th of *March* to the 3d of *April* with 1500 Men, 8 Pieces of Cannon, and 7 Mortars, under the Command of Brigadier *Stapleton*, and under him, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and *Clanronald*, with three or four more Chiefs of the *Macdonalds*, *Stewarts*, and *Camerons*: The Garrison being bravely defended by Capt. *Scott*, having several Reinforcements sent him, and it being not in the Power of the Rebels to cut off the Communication by Sea, on the 14th they raised the Siege, and left the Garrison in Possession of all their Artillery. At this Time the Castle of *Blair* had been attack'd by a Party of the Rebels under the Command of the Lord *George Murray*, and another Body of them had proceeded to Castle *Menzies*, another Seat of the Duke of *Arhol's*: Sir *Andrew Agnew*, who defended *Blair* Castle, although he was much distressed for Want of Provisions, bravely held out until the 3d of *April*, at Five o'Clock

in the Morning, when the Earl of *Crawford*, with a Party of Dragoons arrived there, and was followed by the Duke of *Athol*, upon whose Approach the Rebels raised the Siege, and retired to *Ruthven*; as did likewise those from Castle *Menzies*: The Prince of *Hesse* likewise marched from *Perth* for the Relief of *Blair*; and on the 4th, his Royal Highness the Prince set out from *Dunkeld* for the Castle, with all the Cavalry and Hussars, and was followed by 1000 Foot: This Relief was very seasonable, the Garrison in the Castle having been, (as I was informed, which is highly to the Honour of Sir *Andrew Agnew*) obliged to eat Horse Flesh several Days.

There is at the End of *Aberdeen*, a stately large House with Gardens, &c. called *Silerton's Works*, built by one of that Name; and after his Decease, both were bought by the Town for an Hospital, but it never came to any Perfection in that Way. This House his Royal Highness the Duke fortified with a deep Trench, Pallisadoes, Horn-  
Works,

Works, &c. for the Use of a Magazine and Hospital for our Sick and Wounded Soldiers; and at the same Time left a sufficient Force in it, under the Command of Major *Crosby*, to secure the Town and it from any Insults from *Glenbucket's* People, or any other.

For some Days before we march'd, there were scandalous written Libels drop'd about the Town by the Rebel Party; I happen'd to find one of them in the Lane going out of *Broad-street* to the Duke's Quarters, where I carried it; the Substance of which was, to admonish our Soldiers of the Danger that attended us in the Pursuit of the Rebels; and that there were several Mines about the *Spey* ready for blowing us up on our approach. In order to find the Authors of which, several of the Inhabitants were oblig'd to shew their Hand-writing to People appointed for that Purpose, which, by comparing with the Libels, was hoped would be found out; but it proved ineffectual.

His

His Royal Highness spared no Pain or Trouble to put every Thing in Readiness to be in Motion sooner, but bad Weather and contrary Winds had hitherto prevented him; at length a few Days of dry Southerly Wind brought up our Transports with *Bligh's* Regiment, our Firing and Provision. His Royal Highness having sent two Officers to reconnoitre the *Spey*, they returned with an Account, that the Waters were much abated. On the 6th of *April* he gave Orders for the Army to march next Day; but before it began, Captain *Mac-kay*, Lord *Rea's* Son, and Sir *Henry Monroe*, Son of the late Sir *Robert*, both Captains in Lord *Loudon's* Regiment, arrived with the agreeable News, from Capt. *O'Brien*, of the *Sheerness* Man of War, now here, that he after chasing the *Hazard* Sloop above fifty Leagues, had drove her ashore, and obliged the *French* and *Spaniards* who were on board, to quit her; but they landed five Chests of Money, to the Value of 12,000*l.* and upwards, in order to join the Rebels. Had this

this Landing been in a rebellious Country they had been safe; but the Lord *Rea*, in whose Country they landed, being well-affected, and at whose House Capt. *Mackay*, Sir *Henry Monroe*, Lord *Charles Gordon*, and Capt. *Macleod*, with some other Officers, and about eighty Men of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment (who had been driven thither by the Rebels) being now join'd by some of Lord *Rea's* People, march'd out and attack'd them, and after killing four, and dangerously wounding eight, took the remaining 156 Prisoners, amongst whom were forty experienced *French* Officers, who were immediately embarked on board the *Sbeerness* and the Prize, in which were a great Number of Fire-Arms, Broad Swords, &c. together with the Officers and Men, that made this Capture, who all arrived at *Aberdeen*. This Affair put a Stop to our March, until the next Day. Thus the Rebels long expected Succours happily fell into our Hands, and undoubtedly must be a great Disappointment to them.

On

On *Tuesday* the 8th of *April*, his Royal Highness marched from *Aberdeen*, with six Batalions of Foot, and Lord *Mark Kerr's* Dragoons, in order to seek the Rebels: It being fine Weather, our Transports, at the same Time, moved along Shore, with a gentle Breeze and fair Wind. We marched through *Old Aberdeen*, which I have already describ'd, from thence passed through several small Villages of no Fame (except *New Machar*, noted for a famous Bawdy-house, kept by an old Woman and her two Daughters) to *Old Meldrum*, a poor old dirty Town, where the Army quarter'd the first Night after 12 Miles March.

Our next March was to *Bamff*; in our Way thither we came to *Turreff*, a poor little Town, built irregularly on a Hill-side, which made a much better Prospect at a Distance. The chief Manufactory here, as well as at *Old Meldrum*, is Stockings. From hence I passed with the Advanced-Guard over a fine hilly Country,

try, until I came to \* *Bamff*, where his Royal Highness gave the Army a Day's Rest.

Here were two Rebel Spies taken; the one was knotching on a Stick the Number of our Forces, for which he was hanged on a Tree in the Town; and the other a little out of Town; and for want of a Tree, was hanged on what they call the Ridging-Tree of a House, that projected out from the End, and on his Breast was fix'd in Writing. *A Rebel Spy*, which, with the Addition of *good Entertainment*, might have been a very famous Sign.

That Morning the Army marched from *Bamff*; as I quartered two Miles short of it, the Gentleman's Servant were I Lodged was sent with me, to conduct me

---

\* *Bamff* is a Royal Borough, the first Sea Port Town we came to after we left *Aberdeen*, and situated at the Mouth of the River *Deveron* in the *Boist*, 58 Degrees North Latitude, which divides the Shire of *Bamff* from that of *Buchan*. Before we could enter *Bamff* we were obliged to ford this broad River.



me over the Water, and a nigher Way than that of the common Road. Riding along the Path-Way through the Fields, I past by Dr. *Abernethy's* House, who was made a Prisoner at *Carlisle*; and as I have been informed since, was condemned to die at *London*, but reprieved for a Time; during which he fell sick and died at a Messenger's House.

I had but just come up with the Army and taken my Station at the Head of the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, which compos'd the Van-Guard, when we saw a great Fire burning vehemently, at about a Mile and a half Distance on our Left; the Officers not knowing what it was, I propos'd to go and see; when I came there, I found it to be a *Nonjuring* Meeting-House, set on Fire by a Party of *Kingston's* Horse, that were reconnoitring the Hills. After about six Miles marching, in our Way to *Cullen*, we came to *Portsoy*, a pretty small Village, with the Sea coming full up to the Town: Here we were joined by the whole Army, which was too numerous to get Quarters, so that the Foot encamp-  
ed

ed that Night on some ploughed Ground to the Right of the Town, and the Horse lay in the Towns. From *Portsoy* to *Cullen* is three Miles.

*Cullen* is a small Town, consisting of one Street, at the Entrance of which is a fine Seat belonging to the Earl of *Finlater*, but had been plundered by the Rebels : His Royal Highness quartered here, and the Lord and Lady *Finlater* accompanied the Duke, in all the March from *Aberdeen* to *Inverness* ; here the People are well affected to the Government.

From *Cullen*, our next Day's March was to *Fochabers*, eight Miles : In the Way thither, we pass'd by large barren Mountains on our Left, and then came to some better Land, where we had a pleasant Prospect of our Transports and Men of War, standing in close to the Shore, who discharged some Shot at a Party of Rebel Hussars on the other Side of the *Spey*, which when we came in Sight of, we observed the Rebel Army were as-

D d                      scmbled

sembled with their white Flags displayed, making a formidable Appearance. Our Army continued their March to within half a Mile of the River, when the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, which was the Advanced-Guard, stop'd for Orders at the Head of a plowed Field, above the Town of *Fochabers*. It was a general Rule that I observ'd during the Campaign, always when an Engagement was expected, that I fed my Horse, by which he was enabled to go through any hard Service. During the Time we halted here, I rode down a Field to a Man that was sowing Corn, who was Servant to the Duke of *Gordon*, and he fed my Horse. By this Time the Foot with the Cannon came up, when the Rebels set Fire to their Barracks, likewise to their Guard-House, which looked as if they did not intend to stand an Engagement. At this Time his Royal Highness gave Orders for the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse to advance. Accordingly we marched through the Town of *Fochabers*, which consists mostly of one very long Street, where I observed several

ral good Houses, and People of Fashion standing looking at us ; but not one Person to wish us good Success,

We again halted by the River-Side, about 500 Yards above the Ford, for farther Orders ; (at this Time the Foot were moving down to the Right of *Fachabers* ;) which we received from the Lord *Ancram*, to continue our March and cross the River. I was then in my Station at the Head of the Regiment, where I very narrowly escaped being shot ; for some of the Rebels fired at us across the River, kneeling and taking Sight as at a Black-Bird : We entered the River with a Guide, wading on Foot, to shew where the Ford lay ; which was bad enough, having loose Stones at the Bottom, which made it very difficult for Man or Horse to step without falling ; the Water Belly-deep, and very rapid ; the Ford not lying right a-cross, we were obliged to go Midway into the River, then turn to the Right and go down it for about sixty Yards, and then turn to the Left, inclining upwards to the landing Place ;

D d 2

In

In this Situation, had the Rebels stood us here, it might have been of bad Consequence to our Army, they having a great Advantage over us, and might have defended this important Pass along Time, to our great Loss ; but they wanted to draw our Army over, and farther into their Country, from whence (in their Imagination) we were never to return : When we got up the Banks on the other Side of the River, the Rebels were all fled, and appeared on a Hill about half a Mile's Distance, from which they retreated out of Sight, as we advanced : The *Campbells* were the next that followed us, and one of them chanced to get a Shot at a Rebel, and killed his long Tail'd White Horse, on which he had rode about very briskly. Our Army sustained no Loss in crossing the River *Spey*, excepting a Dragoon and a Woman, who fell from a Horse and were drowned. After the Rebels were fled out of Sight, our Foot encamped on the North Side of the *Spey*, and Straw being wanted to bed the Tents, they were obliged to use Barley unthresh'd, which  
was

was very bad to lie upon, the Horse were ordered to repass the River and quarter in the Town of *Fochabers*, (where I had very bad Quarters) and the utmost Precaution was taken to prevent any Surprize.

This Vigilance of his Royal Highness was not without good Effect, as the Rebels then and since have experienced; for though there and at *Nairn*, they made Attempts to steal an Advantage, yet his Royal Highness prevented their Designs. After that his Royal Highness had formed the necessary Dispositions, he took up his Quarters at the Minister's House on the North-Side of the *Spey*, which had been Lord *John Drummond's* Quarters. After we had done scowering the Hills, I drank a Bottle of very good Ale there, provided at the Rebels Expence; the Gentleman of the House being overjoy'd that he had an Opportunity of disposing of it in another Manner than what it was intended for. The Chief and only Ornament in *Fochabers* is *Gordon Castle*, situated nigh  
D-d 3 the

the *Spey* Side, and was formerly called the Bog of *Giecht*, the noblest Palace in this Part of the North, being the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, and is adorned with pleasant Gardens, Park, and fine Canal, with a most agreeable Fountain and Statues, which the Rebels had defaced, by shooting at them for their Diversion.

The River *Spey* produces vast Quantities of Salmon: It is customary for the Highlanders, who live nigh these great Rivers, to make little Boats of Willows, in the Nature of Baskets, and cover them over with Hides; in which they go a fishing; which a Poet remarks thus:

Great *Sæy* drives forward with impetuous Force,  
Huge Banks of Sand, and knows no certain Course:  
Here for a Boat, an Oxer Pannier row'd,  
By some bold Peasant, glides along the Flood.

Sunday April 13, about Six in the Morning our Troops left *Fochabers*, crossing the *Spey* again, which divides the Shire of *Murray* from that of *Bamff*; here I had an Opportunity of observing the

the Rebels Barracks, which were very long, so that about 2000 Men might sleep in them, built close to a Bank above the River, with Sods, Earth and Sticks, according to their Highland Architecture. As our Army continued their March, the Rebels fled before us; we had a good Road over a level Country to \* *Elgin*, and encamped in the Parish of *Avois*, four Miles on the other Side, which was more hilly; from whence we had a pleasant Prospect of the Sea, it being fine Weather: I rode Part of it twice over that Day, for as I had not been in Bed the Night before, I expected better Repose that Night, and accordingly returned from the Camp to the Town of *Elgin*.

Eato.

---

\* *Elgin* in *Murray*, is a Royal Borough, pretty large, consisting of one very long Street, and others shorter, and hath a neat Kirk. It is noted for the Ruins of one of the most stately Cathedral Churches in *Scotland*; most of the Ends and some of the Side Walls are still standing, and many noble Pillars, which shews its former Greatness.



Late in the Evening a Report was spread in the Town, that 200 Rebels were coming from the *Spey* Side ; on which the Lord and Lady *Finlater*, Mr. *Gomez*, Commissary of the Bread, and some Volunteers rode directly to the Camp, which gave some small Alarm there, about Twelve at Night. I being unwilling to be beat out of my Quarters by Hearsay-Stories, went through the Town to see what Soldiers I could muster, to make a Defence if the Rebels came ; but could only meet with ten of the *Campbells*, who quartered at Sir *Henry Innes's* ; the Commander of them went with me to enquire into the Particulars of the Story, and we found that it was not without some Foundation ; for two Men had made Oath of it, but did not agree in Circumstances ; on which we went to-bed.

On *Monday* the 14th, the Army decamped early ; as I was four Miles behind them, and having a wild Sort of a hilly Country to ride over, I should have been

been glad of Company ; but the *Campbells* who were to wait for some Baggage not then come up, were not ready to march, so that I set out alone, and had not rode far before I was told, that three armed Highland Men were on the Road before me ; by this, and what had been reported the Night before, it appeared that there might be some straggling Parties of the Rebels sculking in Corners ; and as I had picked up several of them, was now in Danger of being served in kind.

At this Time there was a tir'd Soldier on the Road, whom I took up behind me ; we had not rode a Quarter of a Mile, when the three Highlanders, I had been told of, appeared ; on which I bid the Soldier alight and make ready his Firelock ; I likewise primed my Pistol afresh, and when we came close up, desired to know who they were ? They told me that they were Deserters from the Rebels, and shewed me their Pass, given them by Order of his Royal Highness, and that they were then going to *Aberdeen*

*Aberdeen.* About this Time, a great many of the Rebels deserted, and went to his Royal Highness with their Arms, who order'd them Protections to go to their Places of Abode : A little farther I overtook another tir'd Soldier, and as I could not carry them both, being unwilling to leave them behind, I order'd them to press two Horses at the first House we came at. We overtook the Army before they were got to \* *Forress*, which is eight Miles distant from *Elgin* ; here is good

---

\* This Borough of *Forress*, is pleasantly situated at the End of several Ridges of Mountains, and is made up of one long Street, with a Kirk, Tolbooth, and the Ruins of an old Castle, which it's said, the Kings of *Scotland* used to reside in : Just before we enter'd this Town on the Right Hand, we were presented with an Obelisk, a flat square Pillar of Stone, which rises about 23 Foot above Ground, and is said to be no less than 12 or 14 Foot below, and its Breadth near five ; it is all one entire Stone ; great Variety of Figures are carved thereon, some of which are distinct and visible, but the Injury of the Weather has obscured those towards the Upper Part ; what the Import or Signification of it is, I could not be informed : *Camden* says, it was erected as a Monument of the Fight between King *Malcolm*, Son of *Kenneth*, and *Sueno the Dane*. From *Forress* to *Nairn* is eight Miles.

good Road over a hilly Country, from whence we had a Prospect of the Sea and the Ships in *Findorn* Harbour, a small Sea-Port, four Miles distant from *Forres*.

When we had marched about a Mile of the Road, we were obliged to ford a broad and deep River, that disembogues itself into the Sea at *Findorn*, and therefore is called *Findorn-River* : I saw, in crossing here, an Officer's Horse with Baggage carried down the Stream. In this River is a great Salmon-Fishery carried on.

From this to *Nairn* is a very Moorish Country ; to the Left of which, we perceived a Body of the Rebels at a Mile's Distance, on which we drew up ; but perceiving they did not advance, we fell into marching Order until we came within half a Mile of them, and then observing they did not form but kept in a moving Posture, the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, with four Companies of the *Campbells* were ordered to advance ; on this the Rebels

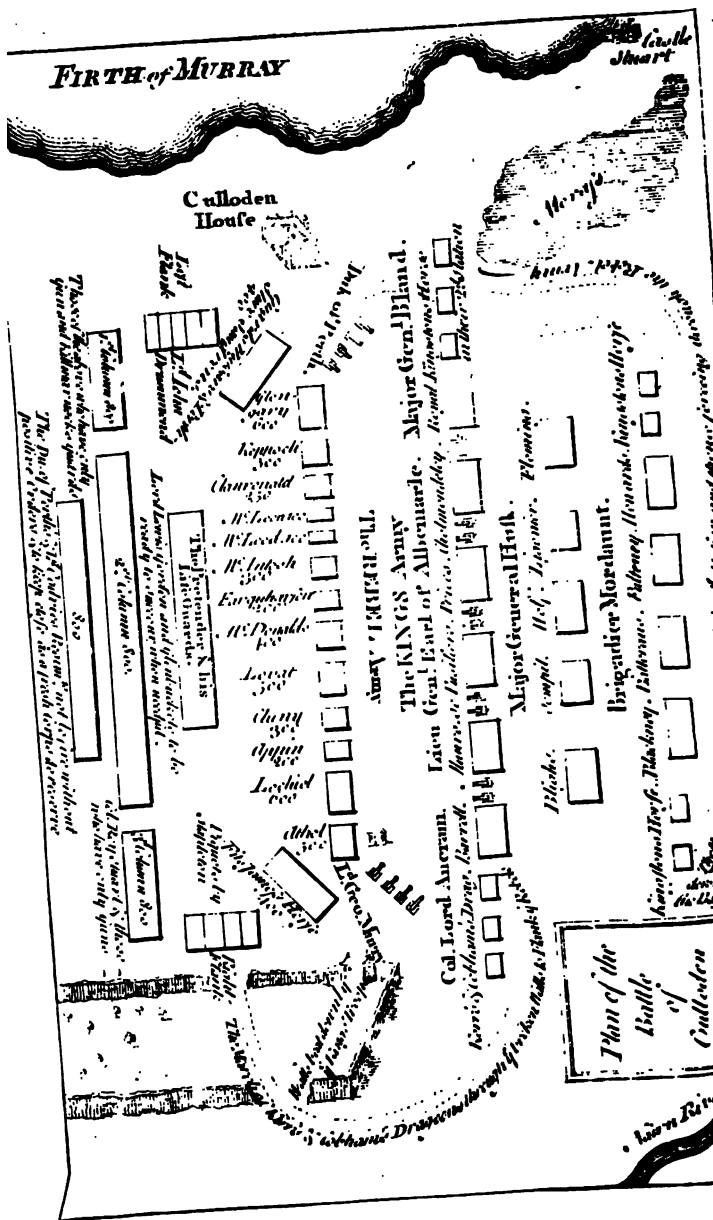
bels fled, and being pursued by some Volunteers, we had a fine Hunting-match after them; we took some Prisoners, of whom I had the good Fortune to get two, the one a *Frazer*, who could speak no *English*, and had not the Sense to stand when shot at, until he was cut twice in the Head; the other was a *Montross* Man, called *Sanders Stewart*; (I heard of him in my Return, that he served an Apprenticeship to a Barber there;) he told me, that the Rebels were 5000 the Day we crossed the *Spey*, under the Command of Lord *John Drummond*, and that the *Chevalier* and the rest of his Army were then at *Inverness*: After I had got these two Fellows tied together with my Horse-Collar, they proved very troublesome to drive, and I had above two Miles over a Moor to go with them to our Army, who were then encamped at \* *Nairn*; which before I enter'd, I had Occasion to go through that Wing of  
our

---

\* *Nairn* is a Royal Borough, and an hereditary Sheriffdom of the *Campbells of Lorn*, and a small Sea-Port Town.



**Walt Whitman**



our Army where the *Old Buffs* were pitching, and my Prisoners were condemned to various Deaths by the *Old Buffs's* Wives. I deliver'd my Prisoner to the Provost, and in the Evening went and dress'd the wounded Highlander ; by this Time the Quarters were all taken up, so that I did not get to-bed the two Nights the Army lay there.

On *Tuesday* the 15th of *April*, 1746, being his Royal Highness the Duke's Birth-Day, the Rebels to make a Bon-fire on that Occasion, set Fire to and burnt Fort *Augustus* ; and expecting to find us merry, they marched in two Columns to attack us in our Camp, the one under the Command of Lord *George Murray*, the other under Lord *Lewis Gordon* ; but they not arriving in due Time (our Men being got under Arms) they returned without making us a Visit.

On the 16th, we marched from *Nairn*, betwixt Four and Five in the Morning, with our Foot divided into three Co-  
E c                  Columns,



Columns, of five Battalions each ; the Artillery and Baggage followed the first Column on the Right ; our Cavalry covered the Left Wing, and composed the fourth Column : After we had marched about eight Miles, our Advanced-Guard perceived the Rebels at some Distance, making a Motion toward us on the Left. This was a Point we imagined the Rebels would strive to gain, as we had the Sea on our Right, and the Hills on our Left ; therefore this Rule was observed in all our March, that the Horse covered the Left Wing. On Notice of the Rebels Approach, we immediately formed ; but finding they were yet a good Way off, and that their whole Body did not move forwards, we put ourselves into marching Order as before, and continued it until within half a Mile of them, where we made a Stand to reconnoitre their Situation and form our Army ; we having a Morass on our Right, which secured our Right Flank ; the two Regiments of Dragoons covered our Left in order to fall upon the Rebels Right ; *Kingslon's* Horse were ordered to the Reserve ;

serve ; four Companies of our Highlanders were on the Left with the Dragoons ; the other Eight were ordered to guard the Baggage ; the ten Pieces of Cannon were disposed two in each of the Intervals of the first Line ; and in this Disposition we continued for about half an Hour. As I had the Honour of being a Volunteer under his Royal Highness, and of Consequence at Liberty to chuse my own Station, I had taken Post in the Front of Lord *Cobham's* Dragoons ; when the Lord *Ancram* was pleased to ask me, If I charged there to Day ? as knowing that I had at several Times before joined the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse. I told his Lordship, That I intended to take my Chance with that Regiment To-Day. His Lordship then wished me good Success. During the Time we remained in this Position, I observed a Man standing by the End of a House, about half Way between the Rebels Army and ours, whom I supposed to be a Rebel reconnoitering us ; on which I drew one of my Pistols, and was riding off towards him ; but being called back by Major *Sheban*,

to know where I was going, I turn'd and told him, pointing to the Man; he desired me to take Care how I came up to that House, for as I did not know what Number of Rebels might be in it, I was in Danger of being shot; but as I was a Volunteer, he said, he would not hinder me to proceed; however, he cautioned me not to go beyond it, for that I might be in Danger of being taken Prisoner. I humbly thanked him for the Care he had for me, and gallop'd off; but when I came to the House, I found none there but the Man who lived in it, who appeared to be a Friend, and gave me what Information he could. Between our Lines and that House I could gallop my Horse all the Way, but the Ground forward appeared to be soft and marshy: I had there a good View of the Rebels, who were formed into a Line, with *Culloden-House* on their Left, and their Right extended to a Park-Wall, within which it appeared to be good hard Ground. I saw them close to the Right, as if they intended to bring their greatest Strength there; on which I returned to my Station,

tion, and gave an Account of what Observations I had made: At which Time his Royal Highness was pleased to address the Officers and Soldiers who were nearest to him (and ordered it to be published through the Battalions) in the following Manner:

*Gentlemen and Fellow-Soldiers,*

“ I have but little Time to address myself to you ; but I think proper to acquaint you, That you are instantly to engage in the Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, your Liberties, and Properties; and thro’ the Justice of our Cause, I make no Doubt of leading you on to certain Victory. Stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon fly before you. But if there be any among you, who through Timidity, are diffident of their Courage or Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect; or any others, who through Conscience or Inclination, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Du-

“ty ; it is my Desire, that all such  
 “ would immediately retire : And I fur-  
 “ ther declare, that they shall have my  
 “ free Pardon for so doing ; for I had  
 “ much rather be at the Head of One  
 “ Thousand brave and resolute Men,  
 “ than Ten Thousand amongst whom  
 “ there are some, who, by Cowardice  
 “ or Misbehaviour, may dispirit or dis-  
 “ order the Troops, and so bring Disho-  
 “ nour and Disgrace on an Army under  
 “ my Command.”

At this Time our Army being form-  
 ed, we moved to the House at which I  
 had been ; near which was the Place of  
 Action ; and finding that the Morass on  
 our Right was ended, which left that  
 Flank uncovered, the Rebels outstretch-  
 ing us, his Royal Highness immediately  
 ordered *Pultenay's* Regiment from the  
 Reserve to the Right of the *Royals*, and  
*Kingston's* Horse, with about sixty of *Cob-*  
*bam's*, who had been patrolling, to co-  
 ver the Right Flank, commanded by  
 Major-General *Bland* ; the Left Flank  
 was commanded by the Lord *Ancrem* ;

the

the Center by the Earl of *Albemarle* : the second Line by Major-General *Huske* ; the Reserve by Brigadier *Mordaunt* ; and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, by whose Direction our Army was formed, was on the Right ; and Lieutenant-General *Hawley* on the Left. In this Disposition, some Time was spent in striving who should gain the Flank ; at which Time a heavy shower of Rain came on, which was very discouraging, remembring the *Falkirk* Affair ; but at this Time we had the Wind, which was of some Comfort.

His Royal Highness having sent Lord *Bury* forward, within a hundred Paces of the Rebels, to reconnoitre something that appear'd like a Battery, found it to be several old Walls ; behind which the Rebels were posted, and from whence, about One o'Clock, they began to fire upon us with their Cannon. At this Time the Weather grew fair : But their Cannon being ill served, and as badly pointed, did us little or no Damage. Ours joined in Concert, which made

made a strange Slaughter-house of the Rebels Battery, and began their Confusion: They not liking that Way of Fighting, came running forward in their furious wild Way on our Right, where his Royal Highness had placed himself to receive them, imagining the greatest Push would be there. They came down three several Times within a hundred Yards of our Men, firing their Pistols and brandishing their Swords ; but our brave Soldiers appear'd as if they took little Notice of their Bravado's. After those feint Attempts, they made off, and immediately their whole first Line came down upon our Left : Their Right somewhat out-flanked *Barrel's* Men, which was our Left ; but *Bligh's* and *Semple's* Regiments, from the second Line, gave a smart Fire upon those that out-flanked *Barrel's*, and soon repulsed them : Then a Body of the Rebels threw away their Muskets, and engaged *Barrel's* Men Sword in Hand, in a noisy, confus'd, tumultuous Manner, and pressed so hard, that they made a small Breach in *Barrel's* first Line ; which was in an Instant made

: up

up. They killed Lord *Robert Kerr*, and seventeen of our Men there : But the Rebels paid dear for this rash Attack, for of about 500 of them who enter'd this Breach, I believe there was not a single Man of them that escaped. At this Instant General *Hawley*, with four Companies of the brave *Campbells*, had broke down the Walls of a Park-Dike (at which Place we lost two Captains and five private Men of that Party) through which our Dragoons passed, under the Command of Lord *Ancram* : At the same Time an Officer with a Party of Lord *Mark Kerr's* Dragoons, were sent to dislodge a Party of the Rebels that were lurking under the Walls, firing at us, where three Dragoons were killed. We lost but one of Lord *Cobham's* Men, who was shot close by me, at the Rising of the Hill, where we fell upon the Right Flank of the Rebels second Line, while *Kingston's* Horse, who behaved well in the Action, with sixty of *Cobham's* Dragoons, wheel'd on their Left, being led by Major-General *Bland* ; then we soon knocked off many of their Bonnets ;

at



at the Sight of which, their Mock Prince wheel'd off and fled, and his Clans followed him ; so that he had then the Honour of being in the Front, which he led on with so much Courage, that he cross'd the River at the nearest Place to the Hazard of drowning, and never stop'd nor look'd behind him until he got to *Aird*, Lord *Levat*'s House ; where he staid all Night. His Royal Highness gave Orders for Lord *Ancram* to pursue with the Horse, and there was much knapping of Noddles ; which he did with so good Effect, that above 500 were killed in the Pursuit, and a great many Officers and Soldiers were taken Prisoners. In their Flight I came up with a pretty young Highlander, who called out to me, Hold your Hand, I'm a *Cambell*. On which I asked him, Where's your Bonnet ? He reply'd, Somebody have snatched it off my Head. I only mention this to shew how we distinguished our loyal Clans from the Rebels ; they being dress'd and equip'd all in one Way, except the Bonnet ; ours having a red or yellow Cross of Cloath or Ribbon ; theirs a white  
Cockade

Cockade : He having neither of these Distinctions, I desired him, if he was a *Campbell*, to follow me, and I would have him taken Care of, being slightly wounded, which he promised ; but on the first Opportunity gave me the Slip.

This Day's Action was crowned with a most glorious Victory ; which I think would have been more compleat, had their Mock Prince, with all his Clans, engaged us : It also would have saved the Trouble of much hanging afterwards, and of Consequence been a Loss to the Hempen-Manufacture ; for as there were but two of our Foot Regiments on the Left of our Front-Line engaged, all the Rest of the Officers and Soldiers had very little Share in the Action, who desir'd nothing more than a general Engagement, every one of them being in high Spirits, and willing to exert themselves in their several Stations. Who could do otherwise, when animated by the Presence of so brave a Commander ? That ordered all the Dispositions, perhaps, as just as the Mind of Man could conceive ; whilst the Rebels  
minded

ininded very little Order or Discipline, throwing down their Firelocks, and engaging with their Broad-Swords, in a wild, confus'd Manner, against our Soldiers Bayonets, who were also supported by a quick and well-timed Fire playing upon those giddy Rebels. In the End, our Firelock and Bayonet, so far exceeded their Broad Sword and Target, that there were killed of the Rebels that Day in the Field of Battle, and in the Pursuit, above 2000, whilst our Loss in the whole did not exceed 50 killed. We likewise took all their Artillery and Baggage, consisting of 22 Pieces of Cannon and 8 Swivels, 190 Broad Swords, 2500 Muskets, 1500 Musket-Cartridges, 1019 Cannon-Shot, 500 Weight of Musket-Shot, 27 Barrels of Gunpowder, with 22 Ammunition Carts, &c. We also took 350 Prisoners; but if we had known that they had receiv'd strict Orders before the Battle to give the Duke's Troops no Quarter, we should not have troubled ourselves with making so many Prisoners.

The

The Prisoner of the greatest Note taken that Day, was the unhappy Lord *Kilmarnock*. Four of their principal Ladies also fell into our Hands, *viz.* Lady *Ogilvie*, Lady *Gordon*, Lady *Kinloch*, and Lady *Mackintosh*, who was at the Head of the Clan of that Name. The Ladies, after Tea, were preparing to dress for a Ball in the Evening, expecting the Rebels had gain'd the Victory; but the King's Red Coats were so rude as to interrupt them, and lead them up a Dance they did not expect.

The Rebels had ordered the Inhabitants of *Inverness* to provide all the Oatmeal they could spare, and with it bake Bannocks for their Suppers, against their Return from the Victory; but their Disappointment was very pleasing to us, who came to eat it in their Stead; many of them having lost their Stomachs, and gone to-bed Supperless: After the Pursuit was mostly over, and we were on our March to *Inverness*, Major General *Bland* received a Letter from a *French* Officer to this Effect:

F f

*Inver-*

*Inverness, April 18, 1746.*

S I R,

‘ **T** H E *French* Officers and Soldiers,  
 ‘ who were at *Inverness*, surren-  
 ‘ der themselves Prisoners to his Royal  
 ‘ Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and  
 ‘ hope for every Thing which is to be  
 ‘ expected from the *English* Genero-  
 ‘ sity.

Sign’d,

*Cusack,*  
*Murphy,*  
*Le Marquis de Giles,*  
*Dehan,*  
*D’Obrian,*  
*Macdonald.*


‘ To the Commanding Officer of the  
 ‘ Troops under his Royal Highness the  
 ‘ Duke of *Cumberland*.

*Transla-*

*Translation of the Parole of Honour, sign'd  
by the Officers in the French King's  
Service.*

WE the Under-written, in the  
Service of his Most Christian  
Majesty, acknowledge ourselves Prison-  
ers of War of his *Britannick* Ma-  
jesty; and we engage ourselves, upon  
our Parole of Honour, not to go out  
of the Town of *Inverness*, without a  
Permission from his Royal Highness  
the Duke of *Cumberland*. In Witness  
whereof we have sign'd this, and have  
hereunto set the Seal of our Arms.

*Done at the Head Quarters at Inverness,  
the 17th of April, 1746.*

 *The above was sign'd by about forty  
of the principal Officers.*

*A Copy of the Rebels Orders before the  
Battle of Culloden, found in the Pocket  
of one of the Prisoners.*

PAROLE. ROY JAQUES.

**I**T is his-Royal Highness's positive Orders, that every Person attach himself to some Corps of the Army, and remain with the Corps Night and Day, until the Battle and Pursuit be finally over, and to give no Quarter to the Elector's Troops on any Account whatsoever: This regards the Foot as well as the Horse. The Order of Battle is to be given to every General-Officer, and every Commander of a Regiment or Squadron. It is required and expected of each Individual in the Army, as well Officer as Soldier, that he keep the Post he shall be allotted; and if any Man turn his Back to run away, the next behind such Man is to shoot him. No-Body upon Pain of Death, is

“ to strip the Slain, or plunder, until the  
 “ Battle is over. The Highlanders to  
 “ in Kilts, and no Person to throw away  
 “ their Guns.

Sign'd,

*George Murray,*

Lieutenant-General





Return of the Number  
of Officers and Men in  
each Battalion of the  
King's Army, the Day  
of the Battle of Culloden.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
Royal Scots,	2	5	19	28	25	401
Lieut. Gen. Howard's,	2	4	10	21	14	413
Lieut. Gen. Barrell's,	2	5	13	18	10	325
Maj. Gen. Wolfe's,	1	7	14	17	11	324
Maj. Gen. Pulteney's,	2	6	14	23	19	410
Brig. Gen. Price's,	2	7	14	21	11	304
Brig. Gen. Bligh's,	2	5	13	22	12	412
Maj. Gen. Campbell's,	1	5	13	21	14	358
Brig. Gen. Semple's,	3	5	15	20	14	420
Brig. Gen. Blakeney's,	2	4	14	24	12	300
Brig. G. Cholmondeley's,	2	7	15	21	15	399
Brig. Gen. Fleming's,	2	6	18	25	14	350
Col. Dejean's,	2	6	15	23	19	426
Col. Conway's,	3	5	16	21	16	425
Col. Batters's,	1	7	19	24	18	454
	29	84	222	330	325	5721

Return of the Killed and Wounded, at the Battle of  
Culloden, April 16, 1746.

**Barrell's** Capt. Lord Robert Kerr, killed; Lieut. Col.  
Rich, Capt. Romers, Lieut. Edmondson,  
Ensigns Campbell and Brown, wounded.

**Wolfe's** Ensign Bruce, wounded.

**Price's** Capt. Grossette, killed; Capt. Simpson, w.

**Bligh's** Lieut. Trapaud, wounded.

**Dejean's** Capt. Kinneer; Lieuts. King and Lott; En-  
signs Dally and Mundock, wounded.

**Conway's** Capt. Carter, wounded.

**Howard's** Capt. John Campbell, wounded, and since d.

**Militia** Capt. Collis Campbell, wounded, and since d.

Rank

*Rank and File Officers included.*

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Royal Scots, ———	0	4
Lieut. Gen. Howard's, 1		2
Lieut. Gen. Barrel's, 17		108
Maj. Gen. Wolfe's, — 0		1
Maj. Gen. Pulteney's — 0		0
Brig. Price's, ——— 1		9
Brig. Bligh's, ——— 4		17
Maj. Gen. Campbell's, 0		7
Brig. Lord Semples, 1		13
Maj. Gen. Blakeney's, 0		0
Brig. Cholmondley's, 1		2
Brig. Fleming's, ——— 0		6
Col. Dejean's, ——— 14		68
Col. Conway's, ——— 1		5
Col. Batterau's, ——— 0		3
<b>Total</b> 40		<b>245</b>
Artillery, — 0		1 Gunner
		5 Men
Lord London's, ——— 6		3
Argyleshire Militia, — 0		1
Kingston's Horse, ——— 0		1
Ed. Cobham's Dragoons, 1		0
Lord Mark Kerr's Drag. 3		3
<b>Total</b> 50		<b>259 Missing</b>

**H O R S E S.**

	<i>Killed.</i>	<i>Wounded.</i>
Kingston's, ——— 2		1
Cobham's, ——— 4		5
Lord Mark Kerr's, 4		15

The

The Day after the Battle, we were amused with a Report that the Rebels would stand another Battle, having 1000 Men at *Badenoch*, who had not joined them at the Engagement; but we were afterwards informed, that on holding a Council of War, it was agreed, as they had neither Money, Arms, nor Ammunition, all of them were to shift for themselves. Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached into the *Frazer's* Country, with 900 Foot, where he got great Numbers of Cattle, and a Quantity of Oatmeal, that was design'd for the Use of the Rebels: He went likewise to Lord *Levat's* House, that Nest and Cage of unclean Birds, where much Treason and Rebellion had been hatch'd; he only found the Nest, for the Birds were flown: However he thought proper to purge it from all Pollutions by Fire.

The Rebels being now dispersed all over the Highlands, and skulking in secret Corners, Detachments were sent from the Duke's Army, and encamped at different

different Places for the greater Safety of the Country, and Conveniency of apprehending the Rebels, of which they sent in great Numbers; so that all the Goals were soon full of Prisoners, notwithstanding the great Number that was ship'd off for *Newcastle*. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* was pleas'd to give his Protection to as many as return'd to their Obedience, by coming in and delivering up their Arms; who were at Liberty to go to their Places of Abode.

I will next proceed to give an Account of another memorable Defeat, which, on the 15th, one of their Chiefs, the Earl of *Cromartie*, receiv'd by some of the loyal Claus. Vengeance being pronounced against Lord *Ray* and his People, on Account of the *Hazard-Sloop*, already taken Notice of; the Earl of *Cromartie* was sent with a Detachment to destroy his Country with Fire and Sword; but he was himself surpriz'd and made Prisoner at *Dun-Robin* Castle, in the Manner following: After Lord *Ray's* People had  
fur-

surprized the Crew of the *Hazard* Sloop, and was reinforced by some of the *Men-roes*, and the Lord *Sutherland's* Militia, they engaged the Earl at *Golspy*, and took him and his Son, the Lord *Macleod*, &c. Prisoners.

Ensign *John Mackay*, of the Earl of *Sutherland's* Militia, having kept a private Intelligence with some Perion in his Lordship's House at *Dun-Robin*, he gave an Account of their setting out for the intend'd Destruction; *Mackay* informed the loyal Clans thereof, who to ward off this threatened Blow, assembled and posted themselves in private Places; the Rebels pursuing their Design, past them undiscovered, and was followed by the Earl and some other Chiefs. *Mackay* having received the proper Signal from the Top of the Tower of that House, ran with 26 Men down to the Water of *Golspy*; as the Body of the Rebels, consisting of about 400, had march'd some Distance before Lord *Cromartie*, &c. *Mackay* with his Men got betwixt the Officers and the main Body, and by firing

ing briskly on them, drove the Officers back to *Dun-Robin* ; who secured the Gates, and by ringing a Bell on the Tower, and displaying a white Flag, gave the Alarm to their Men to return to their Relief. In the mean Time, *Mackay* having dispatched five Men to call the loyal Clans from their different Stations to his Assistance, fell upon the Rebels in their Return to *Dun-Robin*, who perceiving the Militia coming down from the Hills in such Numbers, and despairing of Success, directly made the best of their Way to the little Ferry ; but Lord *Sutherland's* Men pursued them so close, that by drowning and firing, they killed about fifty of them, and took 164 Prisoners ; after which, they returned to *Dun-Robin*, where *Mackay* directly asked Leave to speak to the Earl of *Cromartie* ; which being granted, he told him plainly, That if he did not surrender the House, the Numbers that were without would blow it up. Lord *Cromartie* asked half an Hour to consider of it ; but on finding that his Men were mostly killed or taken, and that it was impossible for him and his  
small

small Party to hold out, the Gate was opened, and Lord *Sutherland's* Men took Possession of the House, disarmed and made Prisoners the Earl, and those with him, and immediately sent a Letter of Advice to Capt. *Dove*, of the *Hound* Man of War, who received all the Prisoners, and brought them to the Camp at *Inverness*.

*List of the Names of the principal Prisoners taken in Sutherland, on April 15, who were embark'd on board his Majesty's Sloop the Hound, Capt. Dove.*

The Earl of *Cromartie*.

Lord *Macleod*, Son to the E. of *Cromartie*.

Lieut. Col. *Kendal*, in the *Spanish* Service.

Capt. *Mackenzie*, Brother to *Balgon*.

Capt. *Roderick Mackulloch*, of *Glaslish*.

Lt. *Alex. Mackenzie*, Bro. to *Dundonald*.

Lt. *Alex. Mackenzie*, of *Conry*.

*George St. Clair*, of *Gees*.

*Hector Campbell*, of *Caitbness*.

*Hector Mackenzie*.

Lt. *James Macrac*, in the *Spanish* Service;  
and 153 private Men.

Thus

Thus I have given a just, impartial, and, I hope, a satisfactory Account of the Rebellion, from its first Rise, until the decisive Battle at *Culloden Moor* : After which, our Foot encamped near *Inverness*, and the Horse quartered in the Town and adjacent Villages, which we found generally very ill provided ; the Rebel Army being there so long, had occasioned a Consumption in the Victuals ; neither was there any Drink to be had but Water ; that in the River *Ness* coming off a Brimstone Mineral, and not agreeing with those that are not accustomed to it, threw many of our Men into a Flux : Whereupon Proclamation was made for any that had Malt to get it brewed ; but at that Time there was none to be found, neither were there any Markets ; but it was not long before there was an Alteration for the better ; the Weekly Markets being now supply'd with Flesh, fresh or salted in the Hide of the Beast, and extream bad Goats-Milk-Cheese : Here you may have Butter of several Colours, which is brought to the Market in the Membranes

G g

that



that hold the Calves : Further in the Country, when Cow-cleaning is scarce, be they have an artful Way of making it up in Rolls or Balls, bound in Straw-Ropes : For the Quality it is salted up in little Dishes that hold about two or three Pounds ; if fresh, it is entirely so, and called sweet Butter ; then the Salt is brought with it to the Table, where you may season it to your Palate ; you may likewise have fresh Hung-Beef ; for it is customary in the Highlands, when the Cattle die, to hang the Hinder-Quarters, (I cannot say in the Chimney, because there is none) in the Smoak near the Fire, without Salt. As the Weather became more warm, it brought still greater Plenty ; for you might see the Highland-men coming over the Hills, with Milk of several Sorts, as Sheep, Goats, Cows, &c. which they carry on their Backs in a Goat-Skin, with the Hinder-Foot over each Shoulder, held in their Hands, and a small Wooden Piggen, that floats in the Milk, with which they measure it out to their Customers. The nicer of them

they have a more ingenious Way of carrying the Goat-Skin, by the two Fore-Legs; and as there is naturally a Hole at the other End, in which they affix a Tap; it is followed by a *Candy*, i. e. a Boy, with his Piggen, who draws the Milk off as Occasion requires.

I shall only at present mention one other Piece of their Ingenuity; which is, that they can boil a Quarter of Flesh, whether Mutton, Veal, Goat, or Deer, in the Paunch of the Beast, which is prepared by cutting it open, and turning it in-side out; by this Method it is made clean; then they affix it with Scivers on a Hoop; to this they tie a String or a Thong, cut from the Skin of the Beast, and by this Thong they hang it over the Fire.

The Highlanders have been reckoned an indolent People; although, by what I have said, it may appear that they are ingenious and industrious; for the Truth of which I appeal to any of our Military Gentlemen, who have had the Honour

to serve the Government in that Part of the World : But as these are Secrets that have not been known in *England*, I should not have divulged them without a Patent, or at least some valuable Consideration ; and especially, since the Rebels have fail'd in their Scheme of establishing the Pretender ; for had they succeeded, in all Probability, there would have been a Colony of those *Norwegians* planted in the South, who might have taught our good Women their Way of Housewifry, and Cookery. Our Mechanicks might likewise have been instructed in their Arts as to Building, &c. The Highland Houses are very oddly erected, and the Inhabitants are generally their own Architects, which they perform with very few Materials, being chiefly composed of Clods of Peat, Stones, Sticks, Broom or Ling. They have generally two Apartments in their Houses, (I mean the common People,) by Means of a slight Partition ; one End they lie in themselves, having a Fire in the Middle ; as to Chimnies, as I have already said, they have none : There is sometimes

sometimes a little Hole left open in the Top of the House for the Smoke's Exit; other Times it is in the End, but most frequently the Door performs this Office. The other Apartment is the Cow-Parlour for their Oxen, Calves, &c. and is seldom used otherwise, except at Weddings or Christenings, when they can very readily remove the Partition, and lay Boards, propt up with Butments of Clods, for a Table; which they cover with green Rushes or Hether Tobs, and strew the Floor with the same.

Their Cattle are exceeding small, but very sweet Meat when in good Order: A full-grown Ox is not much bigger than one of our Calves of a Year old. The Smell of the Cattle's Dung, which is generally very thick about the House, and their Peat-Fire, I suppose, contributes not a little to keep them in Health, but not free from the Itch; which is very common here, although not regarded; for they seldom mind to cure it any other Way than by their Dumb-Musick, (being always provided with

that Instrument,) which they have a very good Knack of playing, and would be much more diverting to Strangers, if it was not for fear of being presented with the Fiddle.

The Highlanders, in all Reigns, have been remarkable for disturbing the established Government of *Scotland*, by taking up Arms on every Invasion for the Invaders; had they been employed at such Times in Defence of their Country, it would have shewn a noble Spirit; on the contrary, they have been the Ring-leaders and chief Promoters of all Rebellions, and of bringing Ruin and Destruction upon the Place of their Nativity.

As I proposed to give a particular Account of the Highlanders, what is wanting from my own Observations, I may venture to supply from so worthy an Author as Mr. *Buchanan*, who has formerly well described them as follows.

In

In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the Parsimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by fishing and hunting, and boil their Flesh; as I have already said, in the Paunch or Skin of the Beast: While they hunt they eat it raw, after squeezing out the Blood; and when they bleed their Cattle, which is generally twice a Year, they with great Care preserve the Blood, which they mix with Oat-Meal to eat, and is esteemed by them a most nourishing Dish. Their Drink is Meat-Broth or Whey, of which they have Plenty at their Entertainments; but most of them drink Water. They also brew Ale, which is generally drank (in the Lowlands as well as here) the same Day 'tis brew'd. Their Bread is a Composition of Oats and Barley, the only Grain which their Country produces, which they likewise prepare after various Forms with Water, sometimes boiled, but mostly raw; they eat a little of this in the Morning, and contenting themselves therewith through Necessity, hunt, or go about their Business, without eating any more until

until Night ; when they travel farther from Home, they carry a Bag of Oat-Meal, and a little Dish, with which, when they are hungry, they take up some Water at the first Brook they come to; stir in some Meal with their Finger, and sup it up; by the Help of which they can out-travel many Horses. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially striped: And the Colours they are fondest of, are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as many of them do still, made use of Plaids, very much variegated ; but now they make them rather of dark Colours, more like the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discovered while they lie in Heaths waiting for Game. Being rather wrapped up, than covered with these Plaids, they endure all the Rigour of the Season ; and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, covered with a Sheet or Blanket, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so that it is almost as soft as Feathers, and much more healthful ;

ful ; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard Way of sleeping, and whenever they happen to come into any Place where there is better Accomodations, they pull the Covering off the Bed, and lie down upon it wrapped in their Plaids, least they should be spoiled by what they call a barbarous Effeminacy. They go naked from below the Knee, to the Mid-Thigh, wearing a Broad-Sword, Dirk, and Pistol at their Girdle ; and a Target at their Shoulder. They are desperate in Fight, fierce in Conversation, apt to quarrel, mischievous, and even Murderers in their Passion. The old *Scots* Language, called *Erse*, has lost so much Ground by the spreading of the *English* in *Scotland*, ever since the *Norman* Conquest, that 'tis now confined to the Highlands and the Isles, where most of the People of Note do also understand and speak *English*.

Mr.



Mr. Mackay, tells us, that the High-landers differ as much from the Low-landers, in their Dress, Manner, and Language, as the *Indians* in *Mexico* do from the *Spaniards*; that the old *Scots* Language is here spoken in its native Purity, and written in the genuine Characters, which is more like the *Greek*, or *Hebrew*, than the *Roman*: Whereas the *Welch*, though they have preserved their Language, yet have entirely lost their old Character, and write in the *Roman*.

April 21, Mr. Grant, with 800 of his Followers, join'd the Duke at \**Inverness*, who

---

\* *Inverness* or *Innerness*, is but a small, dirty, poor Place, although the Capital of the Highlands, built close along the Banks of the River *Ness* from *Lochness*. From that River, and from *Euner*, which, in the old *Scots* Language, signifies an *Harbour*, the Town and Country derives its Name. It lies in a great Hollow, which joins the *Murray Firth*. At the Key, there is a very commodious Harbour for small Shipping; and those of the largest Burthen, at a little Distance, may ride in Safety; and lies convenient for Trade. It is a Royal Burgh, and a Seat of the Sheriff, and of a Presbytery, containing ten Parishes. It stands on the South-Side of the *Ness*, over which is a Bridge of hewn Stone, with seven  
Arches,

who order'd them to be quarter'd in the  
*Mackintoshes* Country. At the same Time  
 they

---

Arches, in the Butment of one of which is a Goal, or Place of Confinement, with an Iron Trap Door going down into it. It has two tolerable good Streets, and two Churches, one for the *English*, and the other for the *Irish*, or what they call *Erse*; for, in this Town, both Languages are spoken indifferently among the Rich as well as Poor. Near to the Bridge, upon a pleasant Hill, are the Ruins of a Castle, which was formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Scotland*, and from whence there is a fine Prospect of the Town, the Ships in the Harbour, and of the adjacent Countries. The Duke of *Gordon* was hereditary Constable both of the Castle and of its Supericrities. It has of late been rebuilt and call'd Fort *George*, which was a great Ornament to the Town, before the Rebels blew it up; and was not a Place of Force, but a beautiful Barrack. Their chief Engineer, who laid the Plan for blowing up this Fort, was mounted up into the Air by one of the Blasts, and was kill'd, whose Dog far'd better than his Master, for although he was also blown up at the same Time, a great Height, and thrown near to the other Side of the River, yet liv'd, but was sadly lamed. The Manufacture here is chiefly in Linnen and Plaids. This Town, above all others in *Scotland*, is noted for handsome Women. They are generally of a fair Complexion; reddish Hair is also common amongst them; many of them are taught Musick, (as the Spinnet) and Dancing: They also speak the best *English* here of any Place in *Scotland*, which 'tis thought they formerly learnt from *Oliver Cromwell's* Forces, who a long Time garrison'd here in a large Pentagon

they delivered up to his Royal Highness they Lord *Balmerino*, who after the Battle of *Dumblain* in 1715, deserted to the Rebels at *Pertb*. He was then Captain *Elphinstone*, of *Shannon's* Regiment of Foot.

---

Pentagon Fort, built by him close to the Entrance of the River *Nefs*, but is now entirely in Ruins, nothing remaining but Earthern Banks, or Bastions and Ditcher. Here I had very good Quarters at a Jacobite Nonjuring Minister's. Setting aside their Principles, his Wife and he were very agreeable People; on Enquiry, I was informed by the Minister of the established Church, that during the Time that Town had been possess'd by the Rebels, Mr. *Hayes*, who was my Landlord, had made it his constant Practice to go about amongst the Rebel Officers, making Interest for his Neighbours that were well affected to the Government; which was now returned at their Request; for I protected him from any Injury he might have received from our Soldiers, when they came in as usual on such Occasions, with Pretence to search for Arms. I gave them for Answer, (being well assured) that there were no Arms there but what belong'd to me; and, as 'twas my Quarters, would not suffer it to be abus'd; which they always took as a satisfactory Answer, and went off; so that my Landlord suffered no Damage. I have heard since that he has conformed. This Town is pretty well affected to the Government, perhaps from the good Example (or some of the Breed) of *Oliver Cromwell's* Soldiers.

On

On the 28th, all the *French* Prisoners were shipp'd for *Newcastle*. Almost all the Pretender's Servants came and submitted to the Duke; and as they were *French*, and had not been with him before he came to *France*, his Royal Highness gave them Passports to go home. Lord *Sutherland* remained with 900 of his People in the Head of the *Frazers* Country. Lord *Loudon*, with 1300 Men, were in the Isle of *Sky*, and ordered by his Royal Highness to land in the Country of the *Glenranolds*, and to march up towards *Fort-Augustus*. It lies amongst the Mountains half Way between *Inverness* and *Fort William*, which is on the Sea-Shore in the West Highlands, as *Inverness* is on the East, and about sixty Miles from it. *Fort-Augustus* is situated in a Valley at the Head of *Lochness*; it was a fine old Building, about 200 Yards Distance. On a more rising Ground is another large Building, which is called the old Barracks, both which were burnt by the Rebels. The Town of *Kilwhumen* consists only of a few Earthen miserable  
H h                      Huts,

Huts, thatched with Heath or Heather, and is situated just by the old Barracks. Fort-*Augustus* is since rebuilt, and is now a very strong Fortrefs, having most commodious Barracks, and surrounded by two Trenches filled with Water, with Draw-Bridges, Strong Walls and Bastions. In coming to which, from *Inverness*, you travel along the Banks of the River *Ness*, four *Scots* Miles (which are generally very long) till you come to the *Lochness*, from whence the River runs and discharges itself into the *Murray Firth* at *Inverness*. In this River is a great Fishery, in which they catch vast Quantities of Salmon.

*Lochness* is a most remarkable and beautiful *Loch* 24 Miles long, and two broad; on each Side of this *Loch* is a Ridge of most terrible barren woody Mountains; you travel along the Banks, which makes the Foot of these Mountains, for about 12 Miles, and through a Road made with the greatest Difficulty, by blowing up monstrous Rocks, which in many Places hang declining over Passengers, and higher than Houses, so that 'tis  
frightful

frightful to pass by them; you then come to a poor small House of Entertainment (yet the only one on the Road) called the General's Hut, from General *Wade*, who once lived there when he commanded the Forces, in making those surprizing and useful Roads through the Highlands of *Scotland*: Before you come to this Place on the other Side of the *Loch*, are the Ruins of the famous Castle of *Urquhart*, consisting of seven great Towers, said to be built by the *Cumins*, and overthrown by King *Edward*: About four Miles to the Westward of which Castle, on the Top of a very high Hill, two Miles perpendicular, is a Lake of cold fresh Water, about 30 Fathom in Length, and 6 in Breadth, no Stream running to it or from it; its Depth could never yet be fathomed, and at all Seasons of the Year it is equally full, and never freezes: A little Way after you leave this Hut, you are presented on your Right with a most remarkable Cataract, or Fall of Water, more than 20 Yards high; it being a small River obstructed by vast Rocks on the Edge of a Mountain, from whence it

falls into the *Loch* at the Foot of this Mountain; here the Mountains and Rocks that inviron this *Loch* are inaccessible: You leave it on your Right, and travel over continued barren Mountains, and see *Lochness* no more 'till you come to Fort-*Augustus*; from whence to Fort-*William* is 30 Miles, quite in a Valley, as it is from *Inverness* to this Place, and full of *Lochs* all the Way from Sea to Sea; East and West. This Valley is supposed to be 20 Foot lower than the Sea; and there are not above eight Miles of the Way from *Inverness* to Fort-*William* but what are either *Lochs* or *Rivers*. This Fort was erected in Honour of King *William* the Third, as the Village is called *Maryborough*, in Honour of his Queen *Mary*, to curb the *Highlanders*, who, upon all Revolutions used to be very unruly. This Garrison over-awed the Neighbouring *Highlanders*, when they armed for the Pretender in 1715. It is so situated, that if it be ever so much straitned by a Blockade or Siege by Land, 'tis open to the Sea, and may thereby receive constant Supplies. The Water in *Lochness* is  
of

of a brown Colour, said to abound much with Sulphur; and is the lightest Water in *Scotland*: Amongst the Natives it is accounted the best of Water; as is that of the River *Nefs*, at *Inverness*, and never freezes; but our Soldiers complained of it giving them the Flux, as already taken Notice of. Upon *Lochness* is built a very handsome Sloop, which serves the Garrison with Necessaries from *Inverness*, and at this Time was of great Use in bringing up Forage and Provisions for the Army, &c. and carrying the Sick from hence to *Inverness*, of which there were but too great Plenty, after the excessive fatiguing Marches, inclement Weather, and now environed with black barren Mountains covered with Snow, and Streams of Water rolling down them; the Sight of which is sufficient to give a well-bred Dog the Vapours, and occasioned Numbers to fall sick daily, as well in their Minds as Bodies. This might have been still worse, had it not been for the Duke's Presence, which afforded Pleasure to every Soldier as often as they beheld him, and to divert their Melancholy,



his Royal Highness and Officers frequently gave Money to be run for by Highland Horses, sometimes without Saddles or Bridles, both Men and Women riding: Here were also many Foot-Races, perform'd by both Sexes, which afforded many Droll Scenes. It was necessary to entertain Life in this Manner, otherwise the People were in Danger of being affected with hypocondriacal Melancholy. At this Time most of the Soldiers had Horses, which they bought and sold with one another at a low Price, and on which they rode about, neglecting their Duty; which made it necessary to publish an Order to part with them, otherwise they were all to be shot. I saw a Soldier riding on one of these Horses, when being met by a Comrade, he asked him, Tom, *What hast thou given for the Galloway?* Tom answered, *Half-a-Crown.* To which the other replied, with an Oath, *He is too dear; I saw a better bought for Eighteen-Pence.* Notwithstanding the low Price, the vast Quantities of Cattle, such as Oxen, Horses, Sheep and Goats, taken from the  
the

the Rebels, and bought up by the Lump, by the Jockies and Farmers from *Yorkshire* and the South of *Scotland*, came to a great deal of Money; all which was divided amongst the Men that brought them in; who were sent out in Parties, in Search of the Pretender; and they frequently came to Rebels Houses that had left them, and would not be reduced to Obedience: These Sort our Soldiers commonly plunder'd and burnt, so that many of them grew rich by their Share of Spoil.

Many of the Rebels, after their Defeat at *Culloden*, dispersed themselves over the Country, and retired to their respective Homes, still keeping their Arms, without giving the least Marks of quitting their traiterous Disposition, although the Duke's Clemency in granting Protections to those who brought in their Arms, (which a great many did) might have induced those harden'd Wretches to desist.

His

His Royal Highness issued out a Proclamation, requiring all Magistrates and Officers of the Law, to make Search for and commit such Persons when found, in order for Trial; to seize and secure their Arms; and to take Informations from the Ministers of the Established Church of *Scotland*, touching the Behaviour of the Inhabitants within their respective Parishes; and of the Haunts and Places of Abode of such Rebels as might be lurking in their several Neighbourhoods, &c. Notwithstanding the Prisoners that were shipp'd off from *Inverness*, the Prisons continued full with others that were daily sending in. The Prisoners at *Aberdeen*, *Montrose*, *Sterling*, and *Perth*, were likewise filled.

The Marquis of *Tullibardine*, and an *Italian*, who called himself *Macbell*, and said he had been 30 Years in the Service of the Pretender, fled through *Ross-shire*, endeavouring to make the Sea-Coast, or find a Passage to the Isle of

*Mull*;

*Mull*; but their Horses tiring, and the Marquis being in a bad State of Health, went *April 27*, to the Seat of *William Buchannon*, Esq; Justice of the Peace, and surrender'd to him, who committed them both to the Castle of *Dumbarton*: The Marquis was afterwards transmitted to the Tower of *London*, where he died. *William Murray*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Danmore*, surrender'd himself to a Justice of Peace in the Shire of *Mearns*. The Lord *Fitzgibbo*, with some of his Followers, lurk'd about the Coast of *Buchan*, in Hopes of making their Escape to *France*. The Misery and Distress of the fugitive Rebels was inexpressible, Hundreds being found dead of their Wounds, and thro' Hunger, at the Distance of 12, 14, or 20 Miles from the Field of Battle. General *Campbell* marched towards *Lochaber*, in order to clear that Country of the Rebels, who were dispersed all over it, and had begun to rob and plunder. Lord *Cobham's* Dragoons marched to *Montrose*, *Barvey*, and *Stonehaven*. Lord  
*Mark*

As I have steadfastly adhered to Truth and Justice, through the Whole of my History, I beg Leave to make this general Remark : That though the Flame of Rebellion was kindled and raised in *Scotland* to a high Pitch, yet it is very unjust (as some ignorant People are apt) to brand the Country in general with the infamous Name of Rebels, since, from what I have already said, it plainly appears, that there are no People better attach'd to his Majesty's Person and Government, than many of the *Scots* ; for the Confirmation of which, I refer you to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland's* Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Leven*, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the general Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*.

*My Lord Commissioner,*

THE Meeting of the venerable, the general Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, furnishes an Occasion I have wished for, of expressing publicly the just Sense I have of the  
 very

very steady and laudable Conduct of the Clergy of that Church, through the whole Course of this most wicked, unnatural, and unprovok'd Rebellion.

I owe it to them in Justice to testify, that upon all Occasions I have receiv'd from them Professions of the most inviolable Attachments to his Majesty's Person and Government; of the warmest Zeal for the Religion and Liberties of their Country; and of the firmest Persuasion, that these Blessings could not be preserv'd to the Nation but by the Support of his Majesty's Throne, and of the Succession in his Royal Family; and in the Support of the Sincerity of their Professions, I have always found them ready and forwards to act in their several Stations, in all such Affairs as they could be useful in, though often to their own great Hazard; and of this I have not been wanting to give due Notice from Time to Time to his Majesty.

Manner the late Victory was owing to his Valour and Conduct, and to his indefatigable Zeal, Activity and Labours, in the Cause of his Royal Father, and of his Country, and of our ardent Wishes, that his Royal Highness may have the Glory entirely to compleat the great Work, which he has so successfully begun and carried on — *Ordered*, That the Lord Chancellor transmit the same to his Royal Highness.

*Copy of his Royal Highness the Duke's Letter to the Lord Chancellor. Dated from Inverness, May 7, 1746.*

*My Lord-Chancellor,*

**I** Could not possibly have received a more welcome and affecting Proof of that distinguished Zeal and Loyalty which the House of Lords has constantly shewn to his Majesty's Person and Government, than by their favourable Acceptance of my Endeavours for the

Pub-

Publick Service; and I desire you will lay before the House, my sincere Acknowledgements for the Regard they have shewn me on this Occasion. The Resolution and Firmness expressed by every Officer and Soldier, in his Majesty's Army under my Command, deserve the highest Commendations; but the Guilt and Terror of that unhappy insatuated Multitude, who vainly hoped by unprovoked tumultuary Arms, and a contemptible foreign Assistance, to shake an Establishment founded in the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects, afforded us so easy a Victory, that I can only express my Gratitude for the favourable Impressions with which the News of it was received by the House of Lords, whose good Opinion and Thanks I shall ever esteem as one of the most honourable Testimonies and Rewards that any Action of mine could receive. I have only to add my Thanks to yourself, for the obliging Manner in which you have executed the Commands of the House of Lords, and for the good



every Officer and Soldier in the Day of  
Action ; to which (under God) our  
Success was owing. I return you my  
Thanks for the Cordiality and Affection  
with which you have executed the  
Commands of the House of Com-  
mons.

*Mr. Speaker,*

*Your most Affectionate Friend.*

WILLIAM.

Both Houses of Parliament likewise  
addressed the King upon this glorious  
and important Victory ; and in the Ad-  
dress of the House of Commons, the con-  
cluding Paragraph ran in these Words :  
We beg Leave to assure your Majesty,  
that your faithful Commons, truly sen-  
sible of the great Benefits this Nation  
has received from the eminent Courage  
and Conduct of his Royal Highness the  
DUKE upon this Occasion ; are de-  
sirous, and will be ready to give his  
Royal Highness such distinguishing  
Marks

‘ Marks of Publick Gratitude as shall be  
 ‘ most agreeable to your Majesty, and are  
 ‘ justly due to his superior Merit.

His Majesty having considered the Na-  
 ture and Import of this Address; on the  
 13th of May, sent the House of Com-  
 mons a Message in the subsequent Terms,  
*viz.*

GEORGE R.

‘ **T**HE Desire which his Majesty’s  
 ‘ faithful Commons have expressed  
 ‘ to shew some publick Mark of their  
 ‘ Approbation of the Services performed  
 ‘ by his dearly beloved Son the Duke of  
 ‘ Cumberland, towards suppressing the  
 ‘ Rebellion, and preserving our happy  
 ‘ Constitution in Church and State, has  
 ‘ given his Majesty the greatest Satisfac-  
 ‘ tion. His Majesty therefore is per-  
 ‘ suaded, that upon this Occasion he  
 ‘ complies with the Inclination of this  
 ‘ House, in recommending to their Con-  
 ‘ sideration, the settling an Additional  
 ‘ Revenue upon his said Son, and his Issue  
 ‘ Male,

'Male, with such Provisions as shall be judged proper.' The next Day, pursuant to his Majesty's Message of the 13th, the Commons voted (*Nem. con.*) that an Additional Revenue of 25,000 l. be settled on his Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*, and on the Heirs Male of his Body, for the signal Services done by his Royal Highness to his Country; to be issuing and payable out of the Duties and Revenues, composing the Aggregate Fund.—His Royal Highness had before only 15,000 l. ~~per Annum~~ payable out of the Civil List.

The Work in the Highlands being mostly over, and I having had the Pleasure of seeing and lending a Hand in reducing the Enemies of my King and Country to an unwilling Obedience, had a Desire to leave these Parts (so long harrassed by the Highland Banditti, that it more resembled the Habitation of Savages than the Residence of a civilized Society) and to return to *England*. My Horse being wounded at the Battle of *Culloden*, and not fit for so long a Journey,

ney, the Adjutant-General gave me an Order to the Commissary, to receive another Horse; so that I soon after turned my Back upon these hideous Mountains and Rocks, covered with Snow, and the noisy Ding of the great Falls of Water; (which is the Winter Appearance) to a more agreeable Prospect, the Weather being now pretty good, the Vallies and adjacent Hills covered with Ling or Heath, began to look beautiful. Although this Country is not very fertile, yet it produces pretty Ladies; for as a Star shines with the most Lustre in the darkest Night; so those pretty *Caledonian* Comets appear the more agreeable in this reclusive Part of the World; who for erect Deportment, genteel Air, and a becoming, courteous, frank Behaviour, none can excel. It perhaps may be thought mean, and beneath the Character of a Soldier in Time of War, to regard such trifling Things as Women; which I deny; they of all Things here deserve our highest Regards, for whilst we endure the Fatigue of a Winter's Campaign, it affords some Pleasure to think, that we not only serve  
our

our King and Country. in general, but particularly the Ladies ; in protecting their Innocence, and preserving them from all Affronts or Attempts on their Virtue, in the lawful Enjoyment of their Lovers : All this we do, nor is it more than our Duty, seeing that the Soldier's Monitor does not forbid to reverence their sweet and comely Graces in Chastity and Modesty. This inspires a Soldier in the Day of Battle with true Courage and Fortitude, being not only engaged in the Service of the Government, but that of the Ladies, our Mistresses, or our Wives, which are the better Part of ourselves : He that does not act under those Principles, is divested of that Honour due to the Dignity of a Volunteer ; so that it may justly be said, that our whole Life is dedicated to the Service of the Ladies ; and if in Return we have their Thanks with a Smile, a kind Look, their Hand, or perhaps their Heart, 'tis more than sufficient Recompence.

The

The valiant Soldier who delights in Arms,  
 Gives up his Life t'resistless Beauty's Charms ;  
 In Winter Quarters, and in long Campaigns,  
*Bacchus* and *Venus* warm his amorous Veins :  
 Where e'er he travels he must bless his Life,  
 With a kind Mistress, or a kinder Wife ;  
 That while he lives, he may his Hours improve,  
 With charming Beauty, and the Sweets of Love.

Some Time after there was a most malignant kind of Sicknefs introduc'd amongst the Army, by Brigadier *Houghton's* Regiment coming from Sea, in Ships that had before carried Rebel Prisoners to *London*, amongst which was the Goal Distemper : This Malady not only made Havock amongst our Soldiers, but even the Towns-People of *Inverness*, great Numbers of whom, both young and old, died daily thereof.

Detachments being sent out from the Duke's Army (as I have already said) for apprehending the Rebels, the Earl of *Cromartie*, and his Son Lord *Mackleod*, Lord *Kilmarnock*, Marquis of *Tullibardie*, Lord *Lovat*, Lord *Balmerino*, Lord *Mordington*, Sir *Archibald Primrose*, Sir

*John Wedderburn, Sir James Kinloch,* and several other Prisoners of Distinction were taken : And now I come to the last Head of what I propoed, which is, to give an Account of the legal Proceedings against the Persons concerned in the Rebellion. His Majesty's Reign had hitherto been unspotted with Blood, but now the Mildness of the Government should give Place to Justice. It was therefore become requisite for the Security of the Constitution, restoring the Vigour of the Laws, and maintaining the future Tranquility of the Kingdom, to make Examples of such as had disturbed it. The Voice of the Nation demanded it; and the Legislature had provided that this should be speedily and effectually done, by passing an Act agreeable to the Practice of former Times, for regulating the Trials of such as had been guilty of High-Treason. The Prisons were crowded with Officers, taken in Arms; who were to be tried pursuant to this Act; and for this Purpose his Majesty issued a Special Commission of *Oyer and Terminer* to the Judges and other proper Persons, to sit  
for

for that Purpose at *St. Margaret's-Hill* in the Borough of *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry*.

But as many of the Chiefs who were most guilty were not taken, a Bill of Attainder was brought into the House of Commons in the Beginning of the Month of *May*, and Witnesses were examined to prove the Guilt of the Persons named herein. After it had passed the Commons, the like Examination of Witnesses was had in the House of Lords, where the Bill was likewise passed; and on *Wednesday* the 4th of *June* his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to an ACT for attainting the Persons named therein of High-Treason, in case they did not surrender themselves to one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace, on or before the 12th of *July* following, and submit to Justice.

The Persons included in this Bill were *Alexander Ereskine*, Earl of *Kelly*, who avoided the Attainder by surrendering himself, *William (Drummond)* Viscount



*Strathallan* ; *Alexander (Forbes)* Lord *Pitligo* ; *David Wemyss*, Esq; called Lord *Elcho*, eldest Son and Heir apparent to *James* Earl of *Wemyss* ; *James Drummond*, Esq; eldest Son of Lord *Strathallan* ; *Simon Fraser*, Esq; eldest Son of Lord *Lovat*, who surrendered the Day after the Time limited ; *George Murray*, Esq; Brother to the Duke of *Atol* ; *Lewis Gordon*, Esq; Brother to the Duke of *Gordon* ; *James Drummond*, called Duke of *Pertb* ; *James Graham*, called Viscount of *Dundee* ; *John Nairn*, called Lord *Nairn* ; *David Ogilvie*, called Lord *Ogilvie* ; *John Drummond*, called Lord *John Drummond*, Brother to the titular Duke of *Pertb* ; *Robert Mercer*, Esq; alias *Nairn* of *Aldie* ; Sir *William Gordon* of *Park* ; *John Murray* of *Broughton*, Esq; taken before the Day, but admitted to surrender notwithstanding ; *John Gordon*, the Elder, of *Glenbucket* ; *Donald Cameron*, the Younger, of *Lochiel* ; Dr. *Archibald Cameron*, Brother of *Lochiel* ; *Lodovick Cameron* of *Tor-castle* ; *Alexander Cameron* of *Dungallon* ; *Donald Mac Donald*, the Younger of *Claronald* ;

*Donald Mac Donald of Lockgarie; Alexander Mac Donald of Keppoch; Archibald Mac Donald of Barriisdale; Alexander Mac Donald of Glencoe; Evan Mac Pberjon of Clunie; Lauchlan Mac Lauchlan of Castle-Lauchlan; John Mac Kinnon of Mac Kinnon; Charles Stewart of Ardsheil; G. Lockhart, eldest Son of G. Lockhart of Cornwarth; Laurence Oliphant, the Elder, of Gask; Laurence Oliphant, the Younger, of Gask; James Graham, the Younger, of Airth; John Stewart, called John Roy Stewart; Francis Farquarson of Monalterye; Alexander Mac Giliornae of Drumaglass; Lauchlan Mac-Intosh, Merchant, of Inverness; Malcolm Ross, of Pitcalny; Alexander MacLeod; Andrew Landisdale, otherwise Lumsdain; William Fidler, Clerk in the Auditor's Office.*

On Monday the 23d of June, eight of the Judges went in the usual State from *Setjeant's-Inn* to the Hall on *St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark*, wherethey opened the Special Commission for the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners; when a Grand Jury,

of which Sir *William Richardson* of *Bermundsey*, Knight, was Foreman, and three other Knights, and nineteen Esquires of the County of *Surry*, were impanelled, to whom a learned Charge was given; after which they withdrew, and found Bills of Indictment for High Treason in levying War, against the Earls of *Cromartie* and *Kilmarnock*, and against Lord *Balmerino*. At the same Time they likewise found Bills of the same Nature against thirty-seven Commoners, who had a reasonable Time given them to prepare for their Trials.

The House of Peers being informed that Bills had been found against the three Lords, directed that a Writ of *Certiorari* should be issued for bringing the said Indictments before them, and appointed also a Committee to consider of the proper Methods for bringing the said Lords to their Trials. Before I proceed to the Detail of what happened in Reference to these Judicial Proceedings, it becomes absolutely necessary to take Notice of a very extraordinary Step the *French* Court thought.

thought fit to make on this Occasion. The Reader will observe, that the Pretender's Son was at this Time in *Scotland*, that many of the unhappy Persons engaged in this Rebellion had been drawn into it by Assurances given them that their Cause would be supported by *France*; to keep up this Notion therefore, and thereby the Spirits of these deluded People, and perhaps to hinder the good Effects that might have attended that Spirit of Tenderness and Compassion, which had always distinguished his Majesty's Administration, an Attempt was made to deter the Government from bringing those People to Justice.

There has been various Conjectures upon the Occasion of those Proceedings, which I'll pass by, and only add, that 'tis most likely, that the *French Court* did it to serve their own Purposes, as they did every Thing else from the Beginning of these Troubles,

The *French Minister* therefore, for Foreign Affairs, wrote a very strange Letter upon

upon this Head, from the Camp, to the *Dutch* Ambassador at *Paris*, beseeching him to exert that Sort of Eloquence, for which he is famous, upon this Occasion ; which he accordingly did, but the Application was received here in the Manner that might be well expected, and his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State gave the *Dutch* Minister such an Answer, as shewed how little Impression *French* Threatnings made here, and how very highly his Conduct, in this Respect, was respected. These Letters are of such Consequence in themselves, and belong so immediately to this History, that I cannot avoid inserting them.

*M. D'Argenson's Letter to M. Van-Hoey.*

SIR,

THE King has ordered me to write to your Excellency, concerning the Situation of Prince *Edward*, and his Adherents, since the Advantage gained over them by the *English* Troops, the

' the 27th of last Month. All *Europe*  
 ' knows the Tyes of *Parentage* which  
 ' subsist between me and Prince *Edward*.  
 ' Moreover, this young Prince is endowed  
 ' with all the Qualities which might  
 ' engage those Powers to interest them-  
 ' selves in his Favour, who esteem true  
 ' Courage ; and the King of *England* is  
 ' himself too just and impartial a Judge  
 ' of true Merit, not to set a Value upon  
 ' it, even in an Enemy. The Character  
 ' of the *British* Nation in general, can-  
 ' not likewise but inspire all *Englishmen*  
 ' with the Sentiments of Admiration,  
 ' for a Countryman, so distinguished by  
 ' his Talents and heroic Virtues. All  
 ' these Reasons ought naturally to favour  
 ' the Fate of Prince *Edward* ; and at the  
 ' same Time we may expect from the  
 ' Moderation and Clemency of the King  
 ' of *England*, that he will not suffer those  
 ' Persons to be prosecuted with the ut-  
 ' most Rigour, who, in the Time of  
 ' Trouble and Confusion, followed the  
 ' Standard which was lately overthrown  
 ' by the *British* Arms, under the Com-  
 ' mand of the Duke of *Cumberland*. Ne-  
 ' vertheless,

'theless, Sir, as in the first Motions of  
 'Revolution, Resentment is sometimes  
 'carried to a greater Height than in more  
 'peaceable Times, the King thinks pro-  
 'per, as far as in him lies, to prevent the  
 'dangerous Effects of any too severe  
 'Measures which his *Britannic* Majesty  
 'might take upon this Occasion. 'Tis  
 'with this just View, Sir, that the King  
 'ordered me to desire your Excellency to  
 'write to the *English* Ministry, and to  
 'represent to it, in the strongest Manner,  
 'the Inconveniences which must infalli-  
 'bly result from any violent Proceedings  
 'against Prince *Edward*. The Right  
 'of Nations, and the particular Interest  
 'which his Majesty makes in Respect to  
 'that Prince, are Motives that will pro-  
 'bably make some Impression upon the  
 'Court of *London*; and his Majesty hopes  
 'to find none but noble and generous  
 'Proceedings from the King of *England*  
 'and the *English* Nation; and that all those  
 'who were lately concerned in the In-  
 'terest of the House of *Stuart*, will like-  
 'wise have Reason to extol the Genero-  
 'sity and Clemency of his *Britannic*  
 'Ma-

' Majesty. But if, contrary to all Expecta-  
 ' tions, any Attempts should be made,  
 ' either with Respect to the Liberty of  
 ' Prince *Edward*, or the Life of his  
 ' Friends and Partisans, 'tis easy to foresee  
 ' that a Spirit of Animosity and Fury  
 ' might prove one dreadful Consequence  
 ' of such Rigour; and how many inno-  
 ' cent People before the End of the War,  
 ' may fall Victims to a Violence, which  
 ' could only aggravate the Evil, and  
 ' would certainly set no good Example  
 ' to *Europe*. No body, Sir, is more  
 ' capable than you are, to set forth these  
 ' Reasons. Your Equity, and your Love  
 ' of Peace will suggest to you what is best  
 ' to say upon this important Subject.  
 ' Your Excellency must be sensible, that  
 ' there is not a Moment to be delayed in  
 ' writing to the Ministers of the King of  
 ' *England*; and I hope you will do me  
 ' the Favour to communicate to me the  
 ' Answer you receive from them, that I  
 ' may give an Account of it to the King,  
 ' that he may take such Resolutions upon  
 ' this, as his Majesty should think suitable  
 ' to the Service of the Nation.



‘ to the Glory and Dignity of his Crown.  
 ‘ He sincerely wishes, that the King of  
 ‘ *England* may give him none but Ex-  
 ‘ ample of Humanity and Greatness of  
 ‘ Soul, &c.

*Camp at Bouchout, May 26th, 1746.*

*Letter from M. Van Hoey, to the Duke  
 of Newcastle, in which the former was  
 inclosed.*

My LORD,

‘ I Have the Honour to send to your  
 ‘ Excellency a Letter I just now re-  
 ‘ ceived from M. *D’Argenson*, in Rela-  
 ‘ tion to the present State of the Affairs  
 ‘ of the Pretender’s eldest Son, and those  
 ‘ of his Adherents, since the Defeat they  
 ‘ have met with from his Royal High-  
 ‘ ness the Duke of *Cumberland*. Your  
 ‘ Excellency will perceive thereby, how  
 ‘ much that Court confides in me, what  
 ‘ Credit I, by my long Residence there,  
 ‘ have gained, and how far it is inclined  
 ‘ to believe, that my Love of Peace and  
 ‘ Equity

' Equity will furnish me with Arguments  
 ' to enforce its Recommendations. I  
 ' wish, my Lord, I was Master of the  
 ' greatest Eloquence upon Earth, and  
 ' were able effectually to employ my  
 ' whole Life to convince Mankind, that  
 ' by doing to others as we would they  
 ' should do unto us, is the Foundation  
 ' of the Supreme Happiness of States,  
 ' Nations, Kings, their Subjects, and in  
 ' general, of human Kind. This is a  
 ' Duty well known by your Excellency ;  
 ' and Providence expects from you a  
 ' Compliance, from the high Station with  
 ' which he has blessed you. May Per-  
 ' suasion flow from your Lips like Honey,  
 ' and every one will be convinced, that we  
 ' are only happy in Proportion to the  
 ' Good we do to others. May you, my  
 ' Lord, banish that pernicious Art which  
 ' Discord hath brought into the World,  
 ' of seducing Men to destroy one another,  
 ' Wretched Policy ! which substitutes  
 ' Revenge, Hatred, Jealousy and Awa-  
 ' rice, to take Place of the Divine Pre-  
 ' cepts which form the Glory of Kings  
 ' and Happiness of their Subjects. You  
 ' know

' know, my Lord, that Courage, by way  
 ' of Excellence, is called Virtue, and that  
 ' because it is founded on the Love of  
 ' Happiness, and directed in all its Mo-  
 ' tions by Equity, Moderation and Good-  
 ' ness. True Heroes make their Victo-  
 ' ries become profitable to those they con-  
 ' quer, and raise for themselves immor-  
 ' tal Trophies of Honour, by subduing  
 ' Resentment and Revenge, Passions so  
 ' natural to Mankind, and so difficult to  
 ' get the better of. Thus has Clemency  
 ' been revered by wise Men in all Ages,  
 ' as the most magnanimous, the most  
 ' useful, and the most pious of all Royal  
 ' Virtues. I am sensible, my Lord, that  
 ' I am guilty of an Indiscretion, in lay-  
 ' ing before you what Wisdom, Experi-  
 ' ence and Religion have so strongly  
 ' impressed upon your Heart. It is not  
 ' that I presume to add to your Convict-  
 ' ion, but how is it possible to forbear  
 ' insitting on a Subject which we love ?  
 ' to know Truth, and be inflamed with  
 ' its divine Beauties, is, as your Excellen-  
 ' cy well knows, but one and the same  
 ' Thing. May two so great Kings never  
 ' cease

' cease to emulate, which shall be the  
 ' highest Example of Humanity, Cle-  
 ' mency and Greatness of Soul. May  
 ' their Love to Mankind increase and  
 ' add daily to their Glory, and cause it  
 ' to shine with greater Splendour; that  
 ' their Subjects in particular may owe  
 ' their Peace, and all *Europe* in the Re-  
 ' establishment of its Tranquility to them;  
 ' that their Wisdom may perpetuate their  
 ' Memories, and be made Examples of  
 ' Posterity to the latest Ages; may they  
 ' long on Earth enjoy the just Return of  
 ' Human Kind, and more and more se-  
 ' cure to themselves eternal Happiness  
 ' hereafter. I have the Honour to be,  
 ' &c.

*Paris, June 2, 1746.*

*His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's An-  
 swer to M. Van-Hoeys Letter.*

S I R,

' I Did not receive till the Day before  
 ' Yesterday, the Letter which your  
 ' Excellency was pleased to honour me  
 L l 2 ' with,

with, dated the 2d Instant, N. S. inclosing one which the Marquis *D'Ar-  
 genfon* had wrote to you on the 26th of  
 MAY. I laid it immediately before the  
 King, who was in the greatest Astonishment at the Contents of that Letter;  
 which as well in what relates to the Subject of it, as to the Manner of treating  
 it, is so contrary to his Majesty's Honour and to the Dignity of his Crown,  
 that his Majesty cannot but consider  
 himself as too much offended by it to  
 make any Answer to it. You know,  
 Sir, and so do the *French* Ministers,  
 with how scrupulous an Exactness his  
 Majesty has on his Part executed the  
 Cartel agreed on between him and the  
 most Christian King, in its utmost Extent,  
 even to the releasing on the Parole all the Officers in the *French* Service,  
 who were made Prisoners within the Limits of these Kingdoms, and who  
 were not his Majesty's natural-born Subjects,  
 although the Service on which they were then employed might very  
 justly have excused his Majesty from it. It is impossible, after this, to doubt  
 of

' of his Majesty's sincere Desire to do  
 ' every thing which the Law of Nations  
 ' can require between Powers at War  
 ' with each other, even beyond what is  
 ' usually practised : But as to what re-  
 ' lates to his Majesty's own Subjects,  
 ' neither the Law of Nations, the Car-  
 ' tels, nor the Practice and Example  
 ' of any Country, authorize any fo-  
 ' reign Power at War with his Ma-  
 ' jesty, to intrude themselves to make  
 ' any Demand from his Majesty thereto.  
 ' The most Christian King knows too  
 ' well himself the Right inherent in every  
 ' Sovereign, to imagine that his Ma-  
 ' jesty can think otherwise. I cannot  
 ' conceal from your Excellency his Ma-  
 ' jesty's Surprize, to see that the Am-  
 ' bassador of a Power so strictly united  
 ' with him, and essentially interested in  
 ' every thing that concerns the Honour  
 ' and Security of his Majesty's Person  
 ' and Government, could charge him-  
 ' self with transmitting to his Majesty so  
 ' unheard of a Demand. And I am very  
 ' sorry, Sir, to be obliged to acquaint  
 L1 3                      you,

‘ you, that his Majesty could not avoid  
 ‘ complaining of it to their High Mighti-  
 ‘ nesses the States General, your Masters.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

*Whitehall, June 3d, 1746.*

But this was not all the Mortification that M. *Van-Hoey* received; his Majesty’s Minister to the States General, *Robert Trevor*, Esq; presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses, in which he complained of the Indignity offered to the King his Master, in Terms suitable to the Offence. The States General readily promised all the Reparation and Satisfaction in their Power, and accordingly signified to M. *Van-Hoey* the Sense they had of his ill Conduct, in stronger Terms than are usually employed by them to Persons in his Station; and at the same Time signified their Pleasure, that he should write to the Duke of *Newcastle* in so submissive a Style, as to atone for what was past; admonishing him likewise, to avoid every thing capable of giving

ing either Umbaage or Offence for the future.

To all this M. *Van-Hoey* gave a very exact Obedience, wrote a very handsome Letter to the Duke, in which he expressed how sensible he was of his Misfortune, and having by his Indiscretion drawn upon himself the Displeasure of his *Britannic* Majesty; and has since that Time given such Marks of the Sincerity, with which he made this Submission, as have procured him Thanks for his good Offices upon subsequent Occasions; so that whatever the *French* Views were in this strange Business, it is certain they were absolutely defeated. But it is now high Time to quit this Subject, and to return to the Thread of my Narration.

On *Tuesday* the 22d of *July*, the Trials of those Rebels against whom Bills had been found at *St. Margaret's-Hill* being over, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, in the Presence of Sir *Martin Wright*, Sir *Michael Foster*, Sir *Thomas Reynolds*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Mr. Baron



Baron *Clive*, and other Commissioners, passed Sentence of Death upon 17 who had been found Guilty on their Trials, after having had Council allowed them. Of these the following Eight were reprieved, viz. *Charles Deacon, William Pat-tragh, John Saunderson, Christopher Taylor, James Wilday, Thomas Furnival, James Gadd, and Alexander Abernethy.*

On *Wednesday* the 30th of the same Month, the other Nine were carried on three Sledges to the Place of Execution (*Kennington-Common*) and there suffered as is usual in Cases of High-Treason, viz. *Francis Townley, Esq; one of an antient Family in Lancashire, who acted as Governor at Carlisle ; David Morgan, Esq; Barrister at Law ; George Fletcher, Tho. Chadwick, James Deacon, Thomas Deacon, John Barwick, Andrew Blood, and Tho. Siddal.* Mr. Townley was the only professed Papist among them.

The

The House of Lords having upon the petition of the Peers that were Prisoners, granted them Solicitors, and whatever was necessary for their Defence, addressed his Majesty to appoint a Lord High Steward for their Trials. The same was accordingly done ; and the Prisoners on the 8th of *July* were brought before the Peers, sitting in *Westminster-Hall*. The Right Hon. *Philip* Lord *Hardwick*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, acting by his Majesty's Commission as Lord High Steward ; when *Arthur* Lord *Balmerino* pleaded not guilty ; upon which the King's Council opened the Indictment ; called the Witnesses for the Crown ; and the Fact being plainly proved, their Lordships unanimously found the Prisoner guilty.

On the 30th of the same Month, *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, being brought before the same Judicature, made a long and moving Speech, and at the same Time pleaded guilty ; as did *George* Earl of *Cromartie*. Then Lord *Balmerino* moved in Arrest of Judgment ; and at his Request

Request had Council assigned him to argue the Point, if he thought proper. On *Friday* the 1st of *August*, the Lords were again brought up. Lord *Balmerino* having waved the Point he had formerly insisted upon (being informed by his Council that it would be of no Service to him) the Lord High Steward, after addressing himself in a very elegant, pathetic, and tender Speech to the Prisoners pronounced Sentence as usual, in Cases of High Treason.

It will be expected that I should give some Account of those unhappy Noble men, who by their Indiscretion in taking up Arms against the Government, subjected themselves to the Loss of Life and deprived their Families of their Titles, and Fortunes.

**G**EORGE Earl of *Cromartie*, was of the noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, the Chief of which was the Earl of *Seaford*, who was in the Rebellion in 1715; his Lordship was the Grandson of the first Earl of *Cromartie*; and this unhappy

Happy Nobleman was himself the Second  
 who bore that Title, his Father having  
 never lived to enjoy it. How he came to  
 be embarked in the Rebellion is not easy  
 to be accounted for, as his Lordship had  
 always warmly professed the Revolution  
 Principles, and besides, was under parti-  
 cular Obligations, as having received con-  
 siderable Favours from the present Go-  
 vernment. But his Lordship loved Com-  
 pany, and it seems was drawn by Company  
 to do as they did ; which was attended  
 with another Incident, the drawing his  
 eldest Son the Lord *Mackled* into the same  
 Misfortune, who being taken with his  
 Father, as I have before observed, was then  
 a Prisoner with him in the Tower. His  
 melancholy Case, the several Circumstan-  
 ces tending to extenuate his Guilt, his  
 sincere Repentance, the great Distress of  
 his Family, and the affecting Situation of  
 his Countess, big with Child, being laid  
 before his Majesty, whose generous Dis-  
 position inclines him always to see the  
 Arguments for Clemency in the strongest  
 Light, he was graciously pleased to relieve  
 him ; and the other two Lords were or-  
 dered

dered for Execution; which frees me from the Necessity of saying any thing more of him, except that he is said to have expressed all the Duty and Gratitude towards his Majesty, which so high and undeserved a Mark of Mercy ought to excite in the Mind of a Gentleman and a Christian.

**W**ILLIAM BOYD, Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Lord *Boyd*, takes his Title of Earl from a Royal Borough of that Name, in the Shire of *Cunningham*. The first remarkable Man of his Family, and the first who assumed the Surname of *Boyd*, is said, by *Scotch* Genealogists, to be *Robert*, the Son of *Simon*, third Son of *Allan*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland* in the Year 1111, from whom the late Earl was lineally descended. The first who was created a Baron, and called to Parliament by the Name and Title of Lord *Boyd of Kilmarnock*, was one *Robert*, a Man remarkable for his Abilities, both as a Soldier and Statesman, whose Son *Robert*, a Nobleman of quick Wit and penetrating Judgment, was on the 25th of *October*, 1466, by  
Letters

Patent created *Regent of Scotland*, during the Minority of King *James the Third*, who created his Son *Thomas*, in the Lifetime of his Father, Earl of *Arran*, and gave him in Marriage the Lady *Mary Stewart*, eldest Sister to the King. He was shortly after sent on an Embassy to *Denmark*, on a Treaty of Marriage between the young King, his Brother-in-law, and *Margaret*, a Daughter of that Crown, whom he espoused in the Name of his Royal Master : But by the Practices of his Enemies against him, was forced afterwards to take the Opportunity of one of those Ships which convoyed the Queen, and retired to *Denmark*, with his Wife, the King's Sister ; whence going to pay a Visit to *Charles* then Duke of *Burgundy*, *Anno 1470*, he died at *Antwerp*, and was honourably interred at the expense of that Duke, who erected a superb Monument to his Memory.

After the Restoration of King *Charles William* the then surviving Descendant, a Man of Wit and Learning, remarkable for Activity in the Interest of the Monarch, and upon Account of his

M m

solid

solid Parts, was created by that Prince, Earl of *Kilmarnock*. The Family having remained in a private Station, from the Time of the famous Earl of *Arran* in *James III*'s Reign, till this Period, when they again appeared in Parliament with their ancient Lustre.

*William*, his Great-Grandson, the 4th and late Earl, who was confined in the Tower of *London*, was but very young when his Father died. His Father's Death leaving him too soon at Liberty to be his own Master, and the Indulgence that is generally given to young Noblemen, added, to the natural Sprightliness of his Temper, soon gave him an Aversion to a rigorous Study of Letters, though he had made some Progress in Classical Learning, and had acquired some tolerable Notion of Philosophy and the Mathematicks; but there was too much of the Volatile in his Disposition, to continue long at Exercises that required Application: He was more happy in acquiring those which are called *venial Accomplishments*; such as Riding, Fencing, Dancing, and some Musick; in

all which he excelled, and was esteemed by Men of Taste, a polite Gentleman.

When he came to the Estate, it was pretty much incumber'd, and great Part of the old Patrimony alienated: The Earl's Disposition was by no Means cut out for improving it by Parsimony; on the contrary, as his Income was infinitely short of what the Generosity, or rather the Profuseness of his Disposition would prompt him to spend, he found his Affairs daily growing worse, and therefore thought of bettering his Circumstances by an advantageous Match: To this Purpose he fixed his Eyes upon Lady *Ann Levinston*, Daughter of *James Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar*, a young Lady of considerable Fortune, and great Beauty. The Earl made his Addresses to the Lady, but her Friends, who knew the low Ebb of the Earl's Fortune, refused their Consent: However, his Lordship's agreeable Person, and genteel Address, raised a Friend for him in the Lady's Bosom, who married him without her Mother's Consent.



His Lordship's Excesses added to the Charge of a Family, reduced the Estate so low, that it was not now sufficient to support them with any tolerable Decency ; his Lordship was therefore obliged to apply to the Ministry for a Pension, which he obtain'd, and has ever since enjoy'd it.

It does not appear to me that the Earl was in the original Design of the Rebellion, for I believe it was far advanced before his Lordship so much as thought of joining them. But his Lady happening to be at *Edinburgh* when the young Pretender enter'd that City, she was charmed with the Gaiety of his military Court, and the Affability with which he treated her and all the Ladies : The Countess is naturally of a very gay Disposition, fond of Publick Diversions, and generally the First at all Parties of Pleasure ; and finding herself more than usually caress'd by a Person who personated Sovereignty, which flatter'd her Vanity, and puffed up her Ambition ; she was soon converted to the  
*Jacobite*

*Jacobite* Faith, and her Lord had not Resolution enough to withstand her Sollicitations; especially after the Battle of *Presburgh*, which elevated the *Jacobites* to such a Degree, that they esteemed it Madness and Infatuation in every Body who did not immediately join their Standard. Among the rest the Earl of *Kilmarnock* joined them, and was received by the young Chevalier with Marks of great Esteem and Distinction; declared of the Privy Council, made Colonel of his Guards, and promoted to the Degree of a General.

**A**RTHUR ELPHINSTON, Lord *Balmerino*, is of a Name very antient, tho' not very numerous in *Scotland*, but cannot be number'd as of a potent Clan, tho' it has abounded with Men of Figure and Note in that Country as much as any other Name whatsoever. They are said to come from *Germany*, and that the First who appear'd of the Name, married, in the Days of *Robert*, the First of *Scotland*, *Margaret*, Daughter to *St. Christopher*, *Seaton*, of *Seaton*, by his Wife,

the Lady *Christian*, Sister to King *Robert*, who bestowed on him several Lands in *Mid-Lothian*, the Revenue of which was sufficient to support his Dignity; especially in those Times, when Luxury and extravagant Expences were none of the modish Accomplishments of a fine Gentleman, however highly born. These Lands Mr. *Elphinston* called after his own Name, which they still bear, and is the cheaf Seat, and gives the Title of Lord to the Lord *Elphinston*, Chief of the Family we are now treating of.

In the Reign of King *James* the First, a second Son of the Lord *Elphinston*, by the Interest of his Father with that King, was created a Baron, by the Name and Title of Lord *Balmerino*. *John* the 4th, Lord of that Name, his Great-Grandson, and Father of the late unfortunate Nobleman, was in the Reign of Queen *Ann*, made General of the Mint, and Sheriff of the County of *Edinburgh*; and in 1713; was elected one of the sixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of Scotland in the Parliament of Great-Britain. *James* his younger

younger Son, by his first Wife, Daughter to the Earl of *Eglington*, and half Brother to the late Lord, while he had no Prospect of the Estate of *Balmerino*, was bred to the Law, where he made a considerable Figure at the Bar, as an Advocate, had a large Share of Employment, was esteem'd an honest and able Counsellor, and was listen'd to with great Attention by the Bench.

His remarkable Abilities, accompanied with a great Sedateness, soon recommended him to a Seat on the Bench, where he discharged that high and important Trust with great Honour and strict Integrity. He was esteem'd an able and just Judge, always avoided mixing Party Spirit with the Bench.

This worthy Lord died about a Year before the Rebellion broke out, but left no Issue. He was succeeded by *Arthur* the late Earl, the Son of *John*, the fourth Lord *Balmerino*, by his second Wife, Daughter of *Arthur Ross*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*.

His

His Lordship, in Queen *Ann's* Time, was in the Service; had a Company of Foot; at the Head of which he fought, under the Duke of *Argyle*, at the Battle of *Dumblain*; but afterwards, joined the Earl of *Marr*; he was pardoned at the Intercession of his Father, and lived privately in *Scotland*, until the breaking out of the last Rebellion.

On the 18th of *August* 1746, about Eight in the Morning, the Sheriffs *Blackford* and *Cockayne* went to the Tower to receive those unfortunate Noblemen, the Earl of *Kilmarnock* and the Lord *Balmorino*; about Ten they were brought out and conducted to a House prepared for their Reception, where the Earl, who was called to suffer first, spent about an Hour in his Devotion with Mr. *Risser*; he appeared upon the Scaffold dressed in Black, with a very serene Countenance; was remarkably penitent, and owned the great Guilt of the Rebellion; declared his Satisfaction with the Regality of King *George's* Title to the Crown, and

as he had promised, when he first begg'd for Mercy, he pray'd for our lawful Sovereign with his last Breath; gave the Executioner five Guineas; prepared himself for Death with great Composure of Mind; and after the Signal, his Head was sever'd from his Body at one single Stroke; but the Executioner was so much affected that he shed Tears. The Earl died in the 42d Year of his Age. When the Under Sheriff came to call Lord *Balmerino*, he asked, whether it was over with the Earl of *Kilmarnock*? and being told that it was, he desir'd to know how the Executioner performed his Office; and when he was inform'd said, it was well done. In addressing himself to the Company, he said, Gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer; and seemingly with an easy Chearfulness, saluted his Friends, and hastened to the Scaffold, which he mounted with so willing an Air, that it greatly astonish'd the Spectators: As his Lordship lived in the Acts of Treason and Rebellion, so he died in the Aggravation of his Crime, having the Insolence to wear the same Regimentals

Regiments to the Scaffold that he wore  
 at the Battle of *Culloden*; no Action in his  
 Deportment shewed the least Sign of  
 Fear; he walked several Times round  
 the Scaffold, bowed to the People, went  
 to his Coffin, read the Inscription, and  
 with a Nod, said, it is right. His Lord-  
 ship putting on his Spectacles, and taking  
 a Paper out of his Pocket, read it with  
 an audible Voice, in which he mentioned  
 his Majesty King *George*, as a Prince of  
 the greatest Magnanimity and Mercy.  
 Having delivered this Paper to the Sheriff,  
 he then examined the Block; and calling  
 for the Executioner, who appearing, and  
 being about to ask his Lordship's Pardon,  
 he said, *Friend, you need not ask me  
 Forgiveness, the Execution of your Duty  
 is commendable.* Upon which his Lord-  
 ship gave him three Guineas, saying, I  
 never was Rich, this is all the Money I  
 have now; I wish it was more; and  
 pulling off his Cloaths, which he like-  
 wise gave him, he put on a Flannel  
 Waistcoat, and then taking a Plaid Cap  
 out of his Pocket, put it on his Head,  
 saying, he died a *Scotchman*; after shew-  
 ing

the Executioner the Signal for the Oke, clapp'd him on the Back, and encouraged him to do his Work like a man; and then kneeling down to the Oke, gave the Signal so unexpectedly, that the Executioner was in Confusion, and could not perform his Office under the Blows: His Lordship was in the 4th Year of his Age. The Executioning thus over, the Body was carried back to the Tower, and together with that of the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, deposited in St. *Peter's* Church, in the same vault where that of the Marquess of *Tulardine* lies.

On the 22d of the same Month three rebel Officers, *Mac Donald*, *Nicholson*, and *Ogilby*, were executed at *Kennington-Common*; and on the 23d the Commissioners at St. *Margaret's Hill* resumed their Sessions, and Bills were found against 32 persons, as also against Lord *Macleod*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Cromartie*, and *Mr Murray*, Esq; of *Broughton*, the Premier's Secretary, who were not brought in as being intended to experience his



his Majesty's Mercy. The greatest Part of these unfortunate People were found guilty ; and, that I may finish this Subject at once, I shall observe, that on *Friday* the 28th of *November*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, Bart. *John Hamilton*, Esq; *James Bradshaw*, *Andrew Wood*, and *Alexander Leith* were executed ; Col. *Farquharson* and *Thomas Watson* being reprieved in the Morning; and *James Lindsay* just as he was going into the Sledge. This was the last Execution in the Neighbourhood of *London*, of such as were condemned by the King's Commissioners in *Southwark*.

As for the Rebels that were Prisoners in the *North*, they were tried partly at *Carlisle*, and partly at *York*, the Assizes being opened at the first-mentioned City on the 12th of *August*, before the Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, Mr. Justice *Barnet*, Mr. Justice *Dennison*, and Mr. Baron *Clark*, and continued by proper Adjournments, (that of the 9th of *September* being after they returned from *York*) to the 26th of the same Month, when the whole of their Business was finished there, and  
Ninety-

Ninety-one received Sentence of Death, Twenty-six were acquitted, and Twenty-nine discharged, no Bills being found against them. On *Saturday* the 18th of *October* were executed at *Carlisle*, *Tho. Cappoch*, a Clergyman, *John Henderson*, *John M'Naughton*, *James Brand*, *Daniel M' Daniel* of *Kenloch Moidart*, *Daniel M' Daniel* of *Taran* *Rush*, *Francis Buchannon* of *Arnprior*, *Hugh Cameron* and *Edward Roper*. And on *Tuesday* the 21st were executed at *Brampton*, near *Carlisle*, *Peter Taylor*, *Michael Delaird*, *James Forbes*, *Richard Morrison*, *Alexander Hutchinson*, *James Innis*, *Donald M'Donald*, *Peter Lindsey*, and *Thomas Park*. On *Saturday*, *December* the 15th, *Sir Archibald Primrose*, Bart. and Ten others were executed at *Carlisle*.

The Proceedings at *York* before the Lord *Irwin*, Lord Chief Baron *Parker*, *Sir Thomas Burnet*, &c. began on the 2d of *October*, and ended on the 7th, when there were 70 Persons received Sentence of Death. On the 1st of *November* following, the after-named Ten Persons were

N n                      executed

executed there, viz. *George Hamilton*, *Edward Clavering*, *Donald Frazer*, *Charles Gordon*, *Benjamin Mason*, *James Mayne*, *William Conally*, *William Dempsey*, *Angus M'Donald*, and *James Sparks*. They died like hardened Rebels; two of their Heads were set up on *Michlegate-Bar*, and Captain *Hamilton's* sent in a Box to *Carlisle*. On that Day Seven-night, there were Eleven more executed at the same Place; and on the 15th, *James Read* suffered there by himself. These, with Seven other Persons that were executed at *Penrith*, where all the Rebels that died in the North; many of those that were condemn'd having been pardon-ed, and the rest sent to the Plantations.

**C**HARLES RATCLIFFE, Esq; was the younger Brother of the unhappy Earl of *Derwentwater*, who suffered for the Rebellion in 1715: They were the Sons of Sir *Francis Ratcliffe*, by *Mary Tudor*, natural Daughter to King *Charles II.* by *Mary Davis*, descended from the ancient and noble Family of the *Ratcliffes*, Earls of *Sussex*. He was

was a Prisoner in *Newgate*, and under Sentence of Death when his Brother suffered, and after receiving several Reprieves, made his Escape from thence, when his Life was in no Danger. He went immediately to *France*, from thence to *Rome*, and afterwards returned to *Paris*, where he married the Widow of Lord *Newburn*, by whom he had a Son, who embarked with his Father in Favour of the late Expedition, and were taken by his Majesty's Ship the *Sbeerness*, already taken Notice of, and confined some Time a Prisoner with him in the Tower, from whence, on *Friday* the 21st of *November*, he was brought under a strong Guard to the Court of *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, to be arraigned on his Sentence in the Year 1716, when he escaped out of *Newgate*. He pleaded that he was a Subject of *France*, in which Country he had resided 30 Years, and had his Commission; and that he was not *Charles Ratcliffe*, meaning that he was Earl of *Derwentwater*; then a Jury was impannelled to find him the identical Person. On *Saturday* the 22d, Mr.

*Ratcliffe* being brought up to the Bar of the Court of *King's-Bench*, was again arraigned, but refused to hold up his Hand, or acknowledge any Jurisdiction but to the King of *France*, insisting on a Commission he had in his Pocket from the *French* King, and appealing to his *Sicilian* Majesty's Minister, who was present in Court; but on hearing his former Indictment and Conviction, which were read to him, he said, he was not *Charles Ratcliffe* therein named, but that he was the Earl of *Derwentwater*; and his Council informed the Court that this was the Plea he relied on; to which the Attorney General replied, with the Averment of his being the same *Charles Ratcliffe*, and thereupon Issue was joined: Then the Council for the Prisoner moved to put off his Trial upon his own Affidavit (to which he had subscribed the Count de *Derwentwater*) that two of his material Witnesses, naming them; were Abroad, without whose Testimony he could not safely go to Trial: This Affidavit not proving satisfactory, because the Prisoner did not therein aver, that he was the Person formerly

merly attainted ; a Jury was impanelled, one of whom he challenged peremptorily, which the Court disallow'd ; then the rest of the Jury were sworn, and after a clear Evidence of the Identity of the Person in Behalf of the Crown, the Prisoner producing none on his Part, the Jury withdrew about ten Minutes, and then brought in their Verdict, that he was the same *Charles Ratcliffe*, who was convicted of Treason in the Year 1716. Then the Attorney-General moved to have Execution awarded against the Prisoner on his former Judgment ; to which the Prisoner's Council objected, rendering a Plea of Pardon by Act of Parliament, in Bar of Execution ; But the Court said, as he had already pleaded such a Plea as he chose to rely on, and as that was found against him, nothing more remained for them to do at present, but to award Execution ; for which the proper Writs were made out.

On *Monday* the 8th of *December* all Things were put in order for his Execution, though the Notice was so short that the Carpenters were forced to work on the Scaffold on *Sunday*, and all the following Night. In the Morning about Ten o'Clock, the Block and a Cushion, both covered with Black, were brought up and fixed on the Stage, and soon after Mr. *Ratcliffe's* Coffin, covered with black Velvet, with eight Handles, which and the Nails were gilt with Gold; but there was no Plate or Inscription upon it. At near Eleven, the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman *Winterbottom* and Mr. Alderman *Alsop*, with their Officers, came to see if the Scaffold was finished, and every Thing prepared for Mr. *Ratcliffe's* Reception; which being to their Satisfaction, they went to the Tower, and demanded the Body of Mr. *Ratcliffe*, of General *Williamson*, Deputy-Governor; upon being delivered, he was put into a Landau, and carried over the Wharf, at the End of which, he was put into a Mourning Coach, and

and convey'd into a small Booth, joining to the Stairs of the Scaffold, lined with Black, where he spent about Half an Hour, in his Devotion; and then, preceded by the Sheriffs, the Divine, and some Gentlemen his Friends, came to the Place of Execution.

When he came upon the Scaffold, he took Leave of his Friends with great Serenity and Calmness of Mind; and having spoken a few Words to the Executioner, gave him a Purse of ten Guineas, and putting on a Damask Cap, kneeled down to Prayers, which lasted about seven Minutes; all the Spectators on the Scaffold kneeling with him: Prayers being over, he pulled off his Cloaths, and put his Head on the Block, from whence he soon got up, and having spoke a few Words, he kneeled down to it again, and fixing his Head, in about two Minutes gave the Signal to the Executioner, who at three Blows struck it off, which was received in a Scarlet Cloth held for that Purpose. He was dressed in Scarlet faced with black Velvet trimmed with Gold, a Gold-laced Waist-



Waistcoat, and a white Feather in his Hat. He behaved with the greatest Fortitude and Coolness of Temper; and was no way shocked at the Approach of Death; on the contrary, he met it with the utmost Serenity and Composure. He was buried on the 11th at Night in St. Giles's in the Fields, near the Remains of his Brother.

The last Person I have to mention upon this Occasion is *Simon Lord Fraser* of *Lochat*, who being taken in the Highlands, and sent up Prisoner to *London*, remained a long Time confined in the Tower; and as the Adventures of the former Part of his Life made his Lordship's Story pretty well known, there is no need that I should dwell long upon it here. He was of an ancient and honourable Family in *Scotland*, whose Genealogy I shall forbear to trace, my Book being swelled above my Proposals, so that I shall conclude for the present with the following Remarks on the latter Part of his Lordship's Life; which he spent in practising the Maxims of Government he had adopted from *France* and *Rome*, by  
distressing

distressing and impoverishing such as had any Business or Concern with him : Several Gentlemen, who were not immediately under his Subjection, he ruined, by hiring Ruffians to kill their Cattle, and firing their Corn-Fields and Barns, on the slightest Quarrel or Misunderstanding between them : His restless and active Disposition conduced not a little to draw him into Snares ; but a ready Invention and speedy Execution helped him out of them. In Business he was unjust and unconscionable, and declared his own Profit or Pleasure had always been the Rule of his Actions ; and to them, he, on all Occasions, sacrificed every other Concern ; This led him into Violence, Rapes, Cruelty, Treachery, and every base and infamous Practice ; being guilty of all Manner of enormous Crimes, render'd him a fit Instrument for carrying on this Hell-bred Scheme of Rebellion, in which he was early engaged, and for which he was impeached by the House of Commons, who charged him with several Acts of Treason ; such as engaging in traitorous Designs in 1743 ; sending over Agents to  
manage

manage his Schemes in Foreign Countries; accepting Commissions, and a Patent creating him Duke *Frazer*, from the Pretender to his Majesty's Crown corresponding with his Son; and raising his Clan; &c. all which Lord *Lovat* positively deny'd by his Answer.

On *Monday* the 9th of *March*, 1747 his Lordship was brought up to take his Trial, and being unanimously found guilty by his Peers; the House of Commons on the 19th of the same Month demanded and his Lordship received, Judgment in the usual Manner; and he suffer'd accordingly, on *Thursday* the 9th of *April*. He kept up not only his Spirits, but his Gaiety to the very last.

His Lordship, it is said, was of the Persuasion of a Set of People in *France* called *Jansenists*, who deny the Infallibility of the Pope; but he desir'd that Mr. *Baker*, a *Romish* Priest belonging to the King of *Sardinia*'s Ambassador, might attend him in private till his Execution which was granted.

Abol

About an Hour before his Execution, the great Scaffold next the Bars on *Tower Hill*, being over-loaded with Spectators, broke down ; by which about eighteen Persons were killed, and many more hurt, who died afterwards : So that as he caused much Destruction in his Life, the like Fate attended him on the Day of his Death. On *Monday, April 17*, his Corpse was brought from the House of *Mr. Stephenson* in the *Strand*, attended only by one Coach, and interr'd in the *Tower*.

Thus I have brought my History down, from the first Contrivance of the Rebellion Abroad, to the Death of the last Person who suffer'd for it, without Partiality, and with all the Clearness, Candour and Exactness in my Power, as well from the best Informations I could procure, as my own Observations ; and I may venture to say, that no Man in *Britain*, in a private Station, had so great a Share in the Fatigue.

I was

I was likewise a Volunteer in 1715, although but 15 Years of Age, and rode in one of the King's Troops; so that I have been concerned in driving out both the Popish Pretender and his Son; and now conclude with a hearty Wish, that nothing of the like Kind may happen for the future; and that the *British* Nation in general may be truly sensible and thankful, for the Blessings God has given them in the auspicious House of *Hanover*, under whose Succession may they live in the quiet Possession of their Laws, Liberties and Properties, till Time shall be no more.

## F I N I S.

The READER is desir'd to excuse any Errors that have escaped the Corrector, or Press; the Author's principal Aim throughout the Whole, being to set forth Matters of Fact, tho' not flourish'd with that Illustration and Embellishment of Stile, as might be expected from a more able Pen.

